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Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, left, and Jacques de Larosière, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund, taking a break in the rain during the talks.

Industrialized Nations Reject Change of Monetary System

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The finance ministers and central bank governors of the major Western nations agreed Friday that the time is not right to change the current system of floating exchange rates, which "remains valid and requires no major institutional change."

In a nearly complete endorsement of a report on the international monetary system by a committee of their deputies, the ministers agreed that the floating-rate system had "also shown weaknesses" that required shoring up without abandoning the system.

The 60-page report was the result of a call by President François Mitterrand of France for a major international conference that would turn the world toward a fixed-rate system.

Instead, however, the talks produced an endorsement of the existing system of flexible rates. The French did not dissent from the report, although they continued to maintain that extensive reforms of the system will eventually be necessary.

More strict surveillance by the International Monetary Fund, according to the report, can encourage

greater stability of exchange rates. The underlying theory is that surveillance will encourage countries to bring their basic economic policies closer together. But the IMF, acting as a monitor, cannot do the job alone, the report suggests.

Attending the meeting were the finance ministers and central bank

Fed chairman Paul A. Volcker publicly scolded his vice chairman, Preston Martin. Page 11.

ers of the so-called Group of 10. The group actually has 11 members, with Switzerland having joined last year.

Nations attending were Switzerland, Japan, the United States, Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and West Germany.

The committee that prepared the report was headed by the director general of Italy's central bank, Lamberto Dini.

In an interview, Mr. Dini said that "a key theme is that no monetary system can assure stability unless it is backed by proper policies. And for that, you need political will."

The committee said the weakness of the floating-rate system lies

in its tendency to cause short-term volatility in exchange rates that can discourage trade and investment. For example, in his speech Friday to the session, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d of the United States noted the "painful" impact on the American manufacturing sector of the high rate of the dollar.

The unanimous view expressed in a ministerial communiqué Friday was that greater stability in exchange and financial markets is highly desirable but that it is not achievable if the economic policies of major nations diverge.

As expected, the ministers voted to take a modest step toward greater stability of exchange rates. They voted to take action through increased surveillance by the IMF of the economic policies of the major nations.

The French said they were disappointed by the rejection of their proposal to move toward setting "target zones" for exchange rates. The communiqué said the French suggestion was not practical under the present circumstances.

The more precise and detailed Dini report added the phrase "undesirable" in discussing the idea of target zones.

Experts Identify Mengele

A Group of 17 Says Brazil Body Is Nazi Doctor

United Press International

SAO PAULO — Forensic experts from three countries said Friday that they have identified the body of a man who drowned in Brazil six years ago as that of Josef Mengele, the Nazi war criminal. Seventeen Brazilian, U.S. and West German forensic specialists met with the Brazilian federal police chief, Romeu Tuma, and told him they had concluded that the man was Dr. Mengele.

The experts had spent two weeks studying the skeleton, photographs, hair and handwriting samples of the man who, known as Wolfgang Gerhard, drowned in 1979 near São Paulo.

Their findings were announced at a news conference in São Paulo. "There is no way this is not him," said Dr. Lowell Levine, a University of Maryland forensic anthropologist who had been sent to Brazil by the U.S. Justice Department.

"We looked at the totality of the evidence," Dr. Levine said. "There are just so many consistencies — height, dental, age, sex, race, facial superimposition."

Investigators at São Paulo's Legal Medical Institute, using a microcomputer and video camera, found 24 similarities between the skull of the man who drowned in 1979 and photographs taken of Dr. Mengele during World War II.

"There is no significant doubt on any point; the teeth gave a very good match," Dr. Levine said.

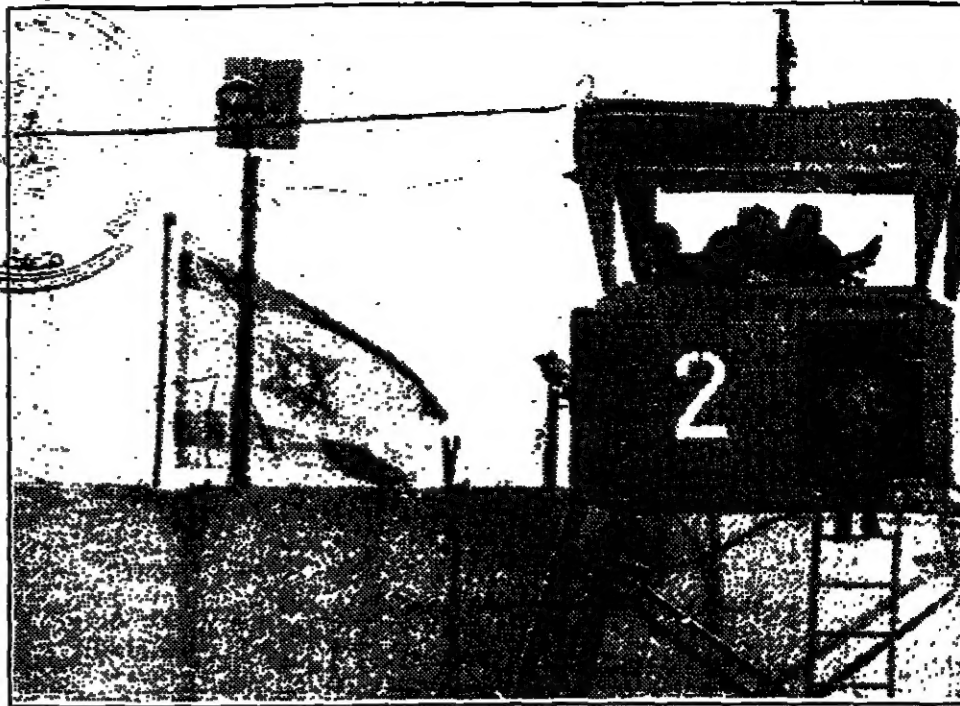
Dr. Levine presented a report to Mr. Tuma that was signed by five U.S. forensic experts sent by the Justice Department and by the Los Angeles offices of Simon Wiesenthal, the Vienna-based Nazi hunter.

"There was no difference amongst the team," Dr. Levine said. "We are all scientists."

The announcement came two weeks after officials exhumed the remains from a grave in a small cemetery in the town of Embu, outside São Paulo.

It apparently ended a worldwide search for Dr. Mengele, who was responsible for the deaths of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Israelis guarding the Atit prison, where 766 Lebanese Shiite Moslems, Palestinians and others are being detained. The hijackers of a TWA jetliner are demanding the release of these prisoners as a condition of freeing the remaining passengers and crew in Beirut.

Peres Echoes U.S. on Hijack

Israeli Leader Attacks Terrorism by PLO, Shiite Radicals

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres, seeking to close ranks with the United States in the TWA airline hijacking case, called Friday for "organized and consistent international responsibility" to combat terrorism.

In a speech to a meeting of the Zionist General Council, Mr. Peres invoked themes similar to those sounded in recent days by President Ronald Reagan, who has called for stepped up efforts to fight international terrorism in response to the hijacking.

Mr. Peres also sought to link the TWA hijacking to terrorism by the Palestine Liberation Organization and to what he called an attempt by radical Shiite Moslems "to transform Lebanon into a Shiite Moslem world to transform the Moslem world into a Shiite world, to join the stability of the Arab world and to remove from their path anyone who doesn't agree with them 100 percent."

Nothing Mr. Peres said indicated any change in Israel's position not to free immediately the approximately 700 Shiite prisoners it holds, as demanded by the hijackers, unless directly requested to do so by

the Reagan administration. He said in a radio interview Friday that while Israel has always planned to free the prisoners eventually, "Now we have another problem: not to make it look as if there were a sort of generalized capitulation to the hijackers."

Both in his speech and the radio interview, Mr. Peres also suggested that Israel has information that the planning of the hijacking began before May 20, when Israel released 1,150 Arab prisoners in exchange for three captive Israeli soldiers. Mr. Peres denied any link between the exchange and the hijacking.

In recent days, signs of strain between the United States and Israel over the hijacking have begun to emerge here. Both countries are seeking to protect their reputations for not bending to terrorists.

Israeli officials have praised the United States for not giving in, but there have also been complaints, most recently voiced by Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, that the Reagan administration was quietly stepping up pressure on Israel to free the Shiite prisoners on its own.

Mr. Peres, in his speech, said, "Terrorism is a form of war, a most cowardly form." Linking the hijacking to the PLO, he added:

"Terrorism was adopted as a strategy by the PLO, and anyone who is ready to accept the PLO, even though the PLO continues to employ terrorism, is accepting in practice the existence of terrorism, and isn't just granting recognition to the PLO."

"Terrorism acts against those who act by terrorism, and we are also very sorry about the murder of Palestinians in Lebanon these days by members of other communities. Terrorism will not help solve the Palestinian problem; it will only distance a solution."

The prime minister charged that the hijackers' ambitions were not confined to the release of the Shiite prisoners and a final and complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, but extended to a hope of achieving Shiite dominance of the Moslem and Arab worlds.

What the hijackers represent, he said, "is liable to direct its greatest wrath against the Arab and Moslem world, against their leaders, against the stability of their regimes, against the attempt to advance that world towards social progress and the establishment of peace."

Mr. Peres praised the United States for its stance. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Jet Crisis Solvable, U.S. Hints

Israel Would Free Prisoners After Hostage Release

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has told several friendly governments that if the 40 American hostages are freed unconditionally by the hijackers in Beirut, Israel will follow with the

release of the 766 Lebanese detainees, administration officials have said.

The administration told diplomats, however, that the United States would maintain its principle of not bargaining, or negotiating, or giving in to terrorist demands.

Thus, the officials said, it is trying to convey through the foreign governments to Nabih Berri, the Lebanese Shiite leader, that the hijackers' demands can be met, but only if there is no attempt at formal linkage.

The governments of Switzerland, Sweden and Austria, all of which had been approached by Washington, have said they were willing to help in the crisis.

The Swiss government said Thursday it had conveyed to Mr. Berri through its embassy in Beirut its hope that he would free the Americans on humanitarian grounds and that Switzerland was prepared to lend its good offices to a solution.

Mr. Berri has said that the hostages are in good shape and that they would be released at once if the United States gets Israel to give up the 766 in the Atit camp in Israel.

Israel said Thursday that of the 766 detainees who release the Beirut hijackers are demanding, only 570 are Shiite Moslems. The Defense Ministry, issuing a full accounting of the prisoners in Atit prison, said that 147 are Palestinians and 49 are others who include Druze, Christians and Sunni Moslems.

The 40 hostages are made up of 37 male passengers on Flight 847, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Test of Laser Is a Success, U.S. Reports

The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — A bluish-green laser beam originating on a Hawaiian mountain successfully tracked the space shuttle Discovery on Friday in an early test of President Ronald Reagan's plan to build a shield against missiles.

The low-power argon laser was triggered by air force technicians

The U.S. House voted \$2.5 billion for a space-based missile defense system. Page 3.

on the island of Maui as the shuttle flew 220 miles (356 kilometers) overhead at 17,400 miles (28,280 kilometers) an hour, somewhat faster than a missile warhead.

Air force officials called the experiment "very successful," and said the laser tracked the shuttle for at least two and a half minutes. For a laser to destroy a weapon, it must focus on it long enough to heat its interior.

The target was a mirror, which bounced the beam back to Maui. The test originally was scheduled for Saturday but was reset for Friday to allow time for a third try in case of failure. A test Wednesday failed when incorrect figures were programmed into a computer.

The test gathered data on how much the laser beam diffused. To be effective a laser beam must remain concentrated.

The laser, which began as a 5-mm (.389-inch) point, expanded to a 30-foot (9-meter) circle.

Search for Black Hole

The shuttle crew used the craft's mechanical arm on Thursday to place in orbit an X-ray observatory satellite, called Spartan, that will search for a massive black hole at the center of the Milky Way. The New York Times reported from Cape Canaveral.

Spartan, which cost about \$3 million, represents the first of a new class of retrievable satellites.

Black holes are believed to be stars so dense that even light cannot escape their gravitational grip. The power of vast black holes is thought to be so great that nearby stars can be violently drawn into their depths. In the process, emitting X-rays that scientists hope to detect with the observatory.

The Name Fit Once, but Don't Call It 'Beantown' Anymore

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

BOSTON — There was a time when a turn-of-the-century doggerel said a lot about Boston. And this is good old Boston. The home of the bean and the cod. Where the Lowells talk to the Cabots. And the Cabots talk only to God.

Some Americans still think of Boston as Beantown. In the recent National Basketball Association championship series between the Boston Celtics and the Los Angeles Lakers, fans in California held up signs reading, "Good night, Beantown."

That was not only insulting, it was anachronistic. Few Boston restaurants still serve baked beans. It is even harder to find Bostonians who eat baked beans regularly for Saturday night supper the way their ancestors did for generations.

Certainly not Louis W. Cabot, chairman of the Cabot Corporation, denizen of Beacon Hill, patron of the arts and descendant of the Cabot family that first made its money in the rum and slave trade and privateering during the American Revolution.

"As a boy I used to eat baked beans every week," he said. But no longer. "One reason is that my wife has a strong aversion to what she calls brown-shoe customs," he said. That is "the tendency of Yankees to be the only people with the gall or shabbiness to wear brown shoes even when they wear dark blue suits."

Nor are baked beans on the menus of Boston's best new restaurants. "Baked beans is not the kind of things we want to serve," said David Woodward, chef at Apley's in

the Sheraton Hotel. "We are an up-market, gourmet restaurant."

Lydia Shier, head chef at the Seasons restaurant in the Bostonian Hotel, described her culinary approach as "modern American eclectic" and said she does try to "incorporate New England products cooked in modern ways."

But baked beans? No. "We serve them only in the cafeteria every Saturday, for the employees, not the guests."

One recent noon meal, Thomas Haverty, a retired Boston taxi driver, was seated as usual at one of Durgin-Park's

It is hard to find Bostonians who eat baked beans regularly on Saturday the way their ancestors did for generations.

long communal tables. He ordered broiled scrod, or codfish, another Boston delicacy, but he did not order the baked beans.

"They are too sweet," he said, "not the way my grandmother used to make them every Saturday night when I was a boy."

Until World War II, recalled Thomas H. O'Connor, a professor of history at Boston College, "everyone in Boston ate baked beans and brown bread on Saturday night. It was almost a ritual."

The earliest known reference to baked beans is in an

1831 cookbook, "The American Frugal Housewife," by Lydia Maria Child. No relation to Julia Child, Boston's better known chef. According to Karen Hess, an authority on American culinary history, the Saturday baked bean supper dates back to the Puritans.

For them it combined practicality, nutrition and religion. Mrs. Hess said. It was practical, because in the days of cooking in open hearths, the heat needed to bake the beans over a long period also warmed the house. It was nourishing, because the beans, especially when combined with salt pork, were high in protein and calories. And baked beans could be eaten again on Sunday without further cooking, avoiding the ban against work on the Sabbath.

Why the demise of baked beans? Meryle Evans, the author of the "American Heritage Cookbook," thinks the answer is simple. "Beans are heavy and we're affluent," she said in a culinary history seminar last weekend at Radcliffe College. "Baked beans are anti what the whole trend is today — toward light food."

Mrs. Hess, who also attended the seminar, assailed the trend.

She recounted a passage from "The Boston Cookbook," published in 1883 by Mary J. Lincoln, whose Boston Cooking School was made famous by Fanny Farmer.

"In spite of the slurs against Boston baked beans," Mrs. Lincoln wrote, "it is often remarked that strangers enjoy them as much as natives; and many a New England bean pot has been carried to the extreme South and West that people there might have baked beans in perfection. They afford a nutritious and cheap food for people who labor in the open air."

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General Rogers Says Technology Can Offset NATO Austerity

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

MONS, Belgium — Publicly acknowledging that Western military spending is leveling off, General Bernard M. Rogers, NATO's commander in Europe, says that the alliance has adopted a strategy of conventional defense that can be effective despite austerity.

"Assuming we're not going to get any more resources," General Rogers said in an interview, "we can get the defense we need if sufficient priority is given to adopting the right new technology for our weapons."

His comments were the first public acknowledgment by a senior alliance official that the goal of increasing military spending had become politically unrealistic for the foreseeable future.

General Rogers' recommendations are based, on a war plan, adopted under his aegis, for using advanced technology to attack Soviet reinforcements before they reach the front.

Discussing the outlook for the alliance, General Rogers said it would remove all its atomic demolition mines and nuclear warhead



Bernard M. Rogers

Meanwhile, the general went on, the Soviet Union is continuing to build bases for its SS-20s, so the number of those medium-range missiles will almost certainly surpass the figure of 378, the level stipulated by the Netherlands as the point at which it would agree in November to deploy U.S. cruise missiles.

While the Western alliance has not officially abandoned its goal of increasing military budgets annually by 3 percent above the rate of inflation, General Rogers focused heavily on getting more "output" from fixed spending.

This would be achieved by greater reliance on technology rather than increasingly expensive manpower and, above all, by more international cooperation in weapons development and purchases.

To help in this process, General Rogers' staff has worked out a 20-year forecast of Western military needs in an effort to give NATO members a headstart in high-technology weapons development — enough, he hopes, to foster more cooperation in military research and joint procurement.

General Rogers has repeatedly

urged the alliance to strengthen its conventional forces because, he says, Soviet planners "must be skeptical" that Western leaders would resort quickly to nuclear weapons in the event of conflict.

The Western alliance seeks to deter Soviet attack in coming decades by developing sophisticated reconnaissance aircraft and electronically guided missiles that could destroy bridges and airfields deep behind the Warsaw Pact front lines, and thereby hamper massed Soviet reinforcements from reaching the battlefield.

Cost estimates for such technology over the next decade vary between \$10 billion and \$30 billion, but General Rogers said: "NATO countries spent \$315 billion on defense last year, you can see that with very little, over 10 years, we can easily get there."

But to make this happen, General Rogers said he was planning a great deal of hope on more joint military development, a goal so elusive that he himself called it "a magic wand."

"If Europe constructed a defense-industrial base among the member nations, it could then com-

pete, collectively and constructively, with the United States," he said.

The result, he said, would be "much better technology [flows back and forth across the Atlantic and billions of dollars in savings by avoiding duplication and getting economies of scale.]"

On paper, the alliance is committed to the new technology-based strategy, officially known as "follow-on forces attack." And General Rogers' "conceptual military framework" was adopted last May by alliance defense ministers. But these paper commitments will have to be translated in practical terms in each country's military planning.

First among the indicators cited by General Rogers as ground for optimism is the conceptual framework, which projects Western defense needs to the year 2000.

A prime mover in establishing this list of priorities was Manfred Wörner, defense minister of West Germany. General Rogers said Mr. Wörner had told him he was "not going to get any more resources. So I need a list of priorities to apply best what I've got."

For the first time, General Rogers (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Marines Were Targeted In San Salvador Attack

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The gunmen who killed 13 persons at a row of sidewalk restaurants Wednesday night deliberately sought out the four U.S. Marines who were among the victims, according to witnesses.

Two witnesses said the gunmen fired first at the table where the marines were sitting, then fired indiscriminately at others.

[A leftist guerrilla group claimed responsibility Friday for the attack, saying that it was aimed at the four marines, United Press International reported from San Salvador. The guerrillas said the other nine persons were killed in a cross fire when security forces shot at the attackers.]

[The Central American Revolutionary Workers Party, one of five armies in the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, made the claim in a communiqué sent to a Salvadoran radio station. The front has been battling the government for more than five years.]

[The statement warned that guerrillas would attack any building occupied by Americans, and it warned Salvadorans to refrain from going to public establishments frequented by Salvadoran or American military personnel.]

President Ronald Reagan and other American officials have said the United States will expand and accelerate aid to the Salvadoran government to help in the fight against the leftist rebels.

Two American civilians, five Salvadorans, a Chilean and a Guatemalan also died in Wednesday's attack.

The four marines, who were off duty, unarmed and in civilian clothes, the embassy said. The two other U.S. citizens killed were employees of Wang Laboratories of Lowell, Massachusetts, who were visiting El Salvador.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said it was not certain that the marines had been the main target, although he noted that the killers' truck had stopped right in front of their table. Reynaldo Lopez Nula, the Salvadoran deputy defense minister, said he believed the marines were the target.

The two witnesses, Manuel Argueta and Mario Orellana, said the gunmen fired their submachine guns and semi-automatic rifles first at the table where the marines were seated and afterward sprayed bul-

INSIDE



René Lévesque, premier of Quebec, announced his resignation. Page 2.

Three more bombs exploded in Nepal. Page 2.

South Africa seeks to give credibility to the administration in South-West Africa. Page 5.

ARTS/LEISURE

The best Chinese art has never been so expensive. Source: Melikian reports. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Ted Turner received clearance from the SEC to proceed with his bid for CBS. Page 9.

The dollar was mixed in European trading Friday. Page 9.

Military Men, Not Jews, Are Believed to Be Held Separately in Hijacking

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A number of the passengers from the hijacked TWA jetliner being held separately in Beirut from the rest of the hostages are believed to be U.S. military personnel and not, as has been publicly suggested, a group with "Jewish-sounding names," according to sources in Washington.

The sources said there was no direct confirmation of this, but several factors being analyzed indicated that about four of those in the separately sequestered group, thought to be five or six in all, were carrying U.S. military identification cards.

Indications are that this smaller group, as opposed to the larger group of 30 or so other passengers, is being held by members of the extremist Islamic faction, known as Hezbollah, or Party of God, that engineered the seizure of the jet June 14.

They are being held separately, according to assessments here, because the extremist group that carried out the hijacking does not fully trust the leader of the more moderate and mainstream Amal Shiite militia in Lebanon, Nabih Berri.

Mr. Berri is seeking to negotiate an arrangement with the United States and Israel in which all 40 Americans would be released in return for 750 Lebanese Shiite being held prisoner in Israel.

There is also said to be some evidence that the identity of the original pair of Lebanese Shiite hijackers who took command of the jetliner shortly after take-off from

Athens, and who murdered a U.S. Navy noncommissioned officer on board last Saturday, is now known to U.S. authorities.

The sources said that information reaching Washington also indicated that both hijackers, plus a third accomplice who never actually got onto the plane and was arrested in Athens, have relatives among the Lebanese Shiites being detained by Israel in the Aditi prison camp on the Israeli coast south of Haifa.

The principal demand of the hijackers is that Israel release these prisoners before the American hostages, including the three-man crew, that are still being held can be released.

Sources said the other one or two passengers held in this small group are believed to be civilians, but that they also do not appear to have Jewish-sounding names.

In effect, the smaller group are hostages within a larger hostage drama, but sources here said they would be included in any deal. Mr. Berri, who acknowledged Thursday that it was the hijackers and not his militia that had control of these other passengers, has indicated they are safe.

The sources said that the hijackers apparently decided to take a chance on Mr. Berri's ability to arrange release of the Lebanese Shiites and in return pledged that they would not harm the smaller group of hostages.

The smaller group was taken off the plane at the Beirut airport in the early morning darkness last Saturday.

The initial suggestion that several people with "Jewish-sounding names" were those that were removed from the plane came Sunday night when a freed TWA pursuer, Uli Derickson, told how she had refused to carry out hijacker demands that she go through passports and other identification gathered from the passengers and pick out "the passports of passengers with Jewish-sounding names."

The assumption that those removed from the plane did have such names has persisted throughout the hijacking.

The State Department said Tuesday it had "no clear evidence" supporting such reports. Mr. Berri, in an interview Thursday with CBS television, said "it is not true that they took them because they have Jewish names."

Derickson Exonerated

Uli Derickson was wrongly pictured as helping the hijackers pick out hostages with Jewish-sounding names. The Associated Press in New York quoted the FBI and a leading Jewish spokesman as saying Friday.

"We are persuaded that Uli Derickson has gotten a bum rap," said Rabbi March Tannenbaum of the American Jewish Committee, who reviewed the issue with representatives of other major Jewish groups.

"Uli Derickson was found to have absolutely no complicity with the hijackers of TWA Flight 847," the FBI said in a statement issued by William Baker, an assistant director. The statement said she acted heroically.

The supplemental appropriations bill, which provides money for many social and other programs for the rest of this fiscal year, also is a catchall for initiatives, large and small, that members of Congress would be unable to get to the president's desk if they were considered as separate bills.

The administration does support two elements of the bill: \$38 million in nonmilitary aid for the rebels fighting the Sandinista government in Nicaragua and \$1.5 billion in economic aid to Israel and \$500 million for Egypt.

The House of Representatives has passed a \$13.5-billion supplemental appropriations bill with some major differences. It does not include any aid for Jordan.

Its nonmilitary aid to the Nicaraguan rebels is \$27 million, and its definition of that aid and its prohibition on funding through the Central Intelligence Agency conflict with the Senate measure. These and other differences would have to be worked out in conference.

Letters and notebooks said to have been written by Dr. Mengele offer a picture of a ghoulish, unhappy and embittered old man, grumbling to his son that he does not bear enough from him, spinning out Darwinian racial theories and muttering about Communism and the decadence of West European societies.

The documents, said to have been written by Dr. Mengele in his South American exile, were made available by Bunte for a 20-minute examination. The weekly magazine obtained them from Dr. Mengele's son, Rolf.

The typewritten letters, handwritten diaries and autobiographical musings were in a variety of school notebooks that bore Argentine and Brazilian identification marks.

A letter dated 1977 denounced Albert Speer, Hitler's architect, calling him an opportunist for betraying Hitler in his memoirs. Speer, the letter said, did not realize that the Nazi era would be regarded by historians as one of the most splendid times of the time of Alexander the Great.

An easily decipherable code identified the younger Mengele as "R" in letters to Hans Sedlmeier, an employee of the Mengele family business in Bavaria who is said to have been a frequent visitor to Dr. Mengele in South America.

Bunte's editors have called in a number of experts to advise them



U.S. Marines and Salvadorans stand honor guard for four marines killed in San Salvador.

Marines Were Targeted in Salvador

(Continued from Page 1)

lana said the gunmen, dressed in military fatigues, had walked among the overturned tables at the end of the 10-minute attack and singled out people to shoot again. Mr. Orellana, 22, an architecture student and office worker, said he thought he was shot because he is light-skinned and the killers mistook him for an American.

"I was lying with four or five friends in a row, but I was the only one picked," he said. A thin, young gunman "looked at me without expression and shot a burst at me," he said.

Mr. Argueta, 23, a restaurant se-

curity guard, said he believes he was shot twice in the legs because a gunman saw his pistol stuck in his belt as he lay face down on the floor. He also said he heard one of the attackers' leaders shout to another member of the gang, "Give it to him again, he's not dead." The order was followed by the sound of a machine-gun burst, Mr. Argueta said.

The marines reportedly visited the restaurant frequently. An embassy spokesman noted, however, that Americans in San Salvador are advised "not to frequent the same place on a regular basis."

Six persons were seriously wounded in the attack, the Salva-

dor armed forces said. Two of the wounded were released from the hospital after treatment Wednesday night.

The attack came at a time when the leftist guerrillas have said they are stepping up urban warfare. The guerrillas contend that they would have won the war years ago except for Washington's support of the Salvadoran armed forces.

Killings by leftist guerrillas, mostly of military personnel, have risen this year in San Salvador as the guerrillas apparently have sought to open a new front in response to the army's improved performance in the countryside.

Hostage Crisis Solvable, U.S. Hints

(Continued from Page 1)

which was hijacked a week ago Friday, and three crew members.

The State Department said it believed the 37 were being held in several different groups around Beirut.

A news conference was arranged Thursday at Beirut airport that was intended to demonstrate to news organizations that the hostages were being well-cared for. But only five of the Americans appeared.

The session initially broke up in chaos before Allyn Conwell, one of the hostages, could complete a statement calling again on President Ronald Reagan not to try to free them by force.

News agencies reported that there was scuffling between armed militiamen and the press. But the conference was allowed to resume, and Mr. Conwell read the names of the 37 passengers in custody.

Mr. Conwell said he had met with the other 36 hostages and could verify that they were all "in good health." He called for a "swift exchange of the detainees in Israel for the Americans."

He noted, as Mr. Berri had said previously, that if a deal could not be worked out along the terms demanded by the hijackers, they would be returned to the direct control of the hijackers.

"Let me say, based on experience, that is something that I would find most unappealing," he said. "I do not wish to go back there, and I think my fellow hostages will agree with that."

A White House spokesman, Robert Sims, denounced the news conference as "a cynical exploitation that serves no real purpose."

As part of the diplomatic effort to end the crisis, Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz met with Alexander Hay, the president of the International Committee of the Red Cross, who has been in Washington on a visit that was scheduled before the hostage problem began. The main topic of Mr. Hay's talks at the State Department has been how the Red Cross could help resolve the crisis.

[President Reagan did not ask the International Committee of the Red Cross to intervene in the incident, Agence France-Press quoted Mr. Hay as saying Friday after meeting with Mr. Reagan.

[Mr. Hay said that his organization was ready to help, but that his meeting with Mr. Reagan had been scheduled before the hijacking took place. He declined to disclose details of the talks.

[Mr. Sims said the president did ask for "whatever information the Red Cross might obtain about the health and welfare" of the American hostages, but he insisted that this was Mr. Reagan's only request.]

Weapons Reportedly Planted

The two original hijackers boarded unarmed in Athens but used weapons apparently planted for them in two lavatories aboard the craft, United Press International quoted The Boston Globe as reporting Friday.

The Globe said that the daughter of one of the freed passengers quoted her father as saying that the men's hands were empty when they ran down the aisle and entered the lavatories shortly after takeoff. They came out armed with guns and grenades.

He said the guns and grenades had to have been planted in the lavatories, Tina Migos quoted her father, Minas Thamos, as saying.

Authorities in Athens had said that a third man who claimed to be an accomplice of the hijackers told them the weapons were wrapped in fiberglass, packed in a suitcase and moved undetected through the airport security system. Other authorities have said that the fiberglass would not have hidden the weapons from the metal detectors.

Airport Demonstration

Thousands of anti-American demonstrators went to the Beirut airport Friday, swarming onto the tarmac in a show of support for the Shiite hijackers, United Press International reported from Beirut. They chanted "Death to America, Death to Israel."

As the crowd went through a gate, the TWA jetliner was moved to a distant corner of the complex. It was not clear if the American captain, John Teszke, was at the controls when the aircraft taxied away.

About 75 armed guards and Amal Shiite militiamen blocked the marchers way. The demonstrators dispersed after about two hours.

More Bombs Rock Nepal; Death Toll Reaches 8

Reuters

KATMANDU, Nepal — Three more bombs exploded in Nepal on Friday, killing another person and bringing the official death toll in a series of explosions this week to eight, the official Nepalese news agency reported.

The dead included a member of parliament, who was among six persons killed Thursday, and a bomber who was killed late Wednesday night when an explosive he was carrying detonated prematurely at the western town of Pokhara.

A group calling itself the United Liberation Front claimed responsibility for the blasts. Leaflets thrown Friday into streets of Katmandu suggested that they would strike again.

"There is more to come, for our struggle will go on until our objective is achieved which is the liberation of the people," said the leaflets from the previously unknown group. The leaflets were signed *Sewa Neta Mukt Bahini*, which translated from Nepali means the United Liberation Front.

The Nepalese news agency said that three blasts on Friday rocked a police station, a government store and customs office in the southern town of Birgunj. Police found a fourth bomb in the town before it exploded, the agency said.

Nepal's main political group earlier called off a civil disobedience campaign and issued a statement condemning the attacks, which included blasts Thursday at the palace of King Birendra, parliament and the government's administrative headquarters.

Political parties have been banned in Nepal since 1960. Members of the National Assembly are elected or appointed to parliament as individuals on a so-called non-partisan basis. Several groups have been pressing for a return to party politics.

The home affairs minister, Jog Mehar Shrestha, said that between 60 and 70 people had been detained for questioning in Thursday's bomb attacks in Katmandu and three other towns.

The Nepalese news agency said the latest victim was a middle-aged woman who was killed in the street outside the customs office.

Birgunj is close to the Indian border. In New Delhi, the Press Trust of India news agency reported that an Indian national carrying a suitcase stuffed with explosives and fuses had been arrested at the frontier between the two countries.

He told police that he had been asked to carry the explosives to the Nepalese border in return for cash, the Indian agency said.

Police originally suspected the banned Nepali Congress Party, which has been calling for the revival of a democratic political system in the Himalayan kingdom. On Friday, the party said it had nothing to do with the explosions and that its movement for the restoration of party politics had been suspended.

WORLD BRIEFS

Frankfurt Bombing Claim Dismissed

BONN (WP) — West German police dismissed Friday a claim by the Arab Revolutionary Organization that it planted the bomb at Frankfurt International Airport on Wednesday that killed three persons, a police spokesman said.

The previously unknown group assumed responsibility for the explosion in a message passed to a foreign news agency in Beirut Thursday night and published in the daily newspaper *An-Nahar* on Friday. It said the attack was carried out because West German intelligence agents were working with their U.S. and Israeli counterparts to recruit young Arabs. West Germany to assassinate leading figures among "Arab fighting organizations" in Lebanon.

A commission investigating the bombing concluded that the claim was a hoax because the group had never been heard of and its statement lacked sufficient details. Police officials said they also rejected half a dozen telephone calls assuming responsibility for the bomb.

Norwegian Seizes Plane, Surrenders

OSLO (Reuters) — A young Norwegian who hijacked an airliner Friday on a flight from Trondheim to Oslo surrendered three-and-a-half hours later.

Witnesses at Oslo's Fornebu Airport said the hijacker threw a pistol from the steps of the Boeing 727 and walked down to waiting police officers.

The plane had been towed from a remote part of the airport to position near the main terminal building, at the hijacker's request, as he had freed all 115 passengers. The five crew members were unharmed.

The hijacking was the first in Norway and one of only a few in all of Scandinavia. The hijacker had demanded to speak to Prime Minister Kaare Willoch and Justice Minister Mona Røkke.

U.S. Has Afghan Plan, Paper Says

NEW DELHI (AP) — The Reagan administration is proposing the "Finlandization" of Afghanistan as a solution to the country's conflict, an Indian journalist reported Friday.

U.S. officials told Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India about the proposal during his visit to Washington last week, G.K. Reddy reported in the Hindu newspaper. Mr. Reddy, who is known for his close contacts in India's Foreign Ministry, reported that the United States conveyed the idea to Moscow shortly before the latest round of UN-sponsored talks. Afghanistan began in Geneva Thursday. The Soviet Union has sent troops to support Afghanistan's Marxist government in a war against insurgents, who have U.S. backing.

Mr. Reddy's report said that Washington favored an arrangement that ensured the independence and integrity of Afghanistan "without impairing its special relationship with the Soviet Union." There would be no other limit on the sovereignty, territorial integrity or nonaligned status of Afghanistan, the report said.

American Shot by Honduran Soldiers

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — The U.S. Embassy said Friday that an American was shot to death Wednesday by Honduran soldiers near the Salvadoran border. Embassy officials said he was a welder from New York City and that they did not know what he was doing in the border region.

An embassy spokesman said Robert J. Reed, 41, entered Honduras on June 12 from Guatemala and was shot by a Honduran Army patrol Wednesday morning. The purpose of Mr. Reed's visit to Honduras was still not known, the spokesman said.

Honduran military officials said they were investigating the shooting, which occurred in an isolated area marked by Salvadoran guerrilla activity and smuggling. The officials said a six-man army patrol spotted two men near the village of Cayaguanza, west of Tegucigalpa. They ordered them to halt; the men tried to flee, and one man was shot and killed. The other man escaped.

U.S. Protests Soviet Embassy Delay

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The U.S. Senate has voted to deny the Soviet Union the right to occupy its new embassy until the Kremlin agrees to pay the United States for construction delays at its new embassy in Moscow.

Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, who sponsored the embassy amendment, said the Soviet Union owed the United States more than \$20 million in damages due to delays since 1984. He said Soviet construction delays had increased the cost of the U.S. Embassy to \$5 million from the \$75 million estimated in 1978. The amendment, to a bill to grant an additional \$20.1 million for the U.S. Embassy project, was approved on a voice vote.

The Soviet Union was originally scheduled to complete construction on the U.S. Embassy in 1982, but it is now expected by about 1987. Construction of both embassies started in 1978. The United States completed construction of the Soviet Embassy complex in 1981, but only an apartment block has been occupied.

For the Record

The last of the dioxin-contaminated waste from an explosion nine years ago in Seveso, Italy, was destroyed Friday, a spokesman for Ciba-Geigy AG, the Swiss chemicals group, said in Basel. Ciba-Geigy incinerated the waste for Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., from whose factory the dioxin escaped.

A British Royal Navy helicopter crashed Friday near Dundee, Scotland, killing one person and injuring three, an official said.

The court trying the Benigno S. Aquino, Jr. assassination case in Manila convicted Lupino Lazaro, the prosecution lawyer, of contempt Friday and fined him for criticizing the court in a newspaper article. (AP) Nineteen of 25 students arrested for the seizure last month of the U.S. Information Service library in Seoul were indicted Friday. Indictment was suspended for the other six. (AP)

Juventus May Appeal Penalty Imposed by Soccer Group

TURIN — Juventus soccer club officials said Friday that they may appeal sanctions imposed by the European Football Union after riots last month at the European Cup final against Liverpool in Brussels in which 38 persons died.

The soccer union announced sanctions against Liverpool, Juventus and their Belgian hosts after a meeting of its Control and Disciplinary Committee in Zurich on Thursday.

Among the sanctions was an edict banning Liverpool from European competition for three seasons after authorities lifted an indefinite ban on all English clubs. The extra ban will apply only to those seasons when Liverpool qualifies for European competition.

Liverpool fans were blamed for the worst of the violence at the match on May 29, in which 31 Italians were killed.

Juventus was ordered to play its next two home European matches in an empty stadium, and Belgium was banned from hosting any European Cup or Cup Winners' Cup finals for 10 years.

In Turin, the Juventus president, Giampiero Boniperti, said the club was likely to appeal the ruling.

"At first sight, we maintain that there is something unfair in the punishment inflicted on Juventus," Mr. Boniperti said. "Only after examining the reasons for the decision will we decide whether, as seems likely to me, to appeal."

Mr. Boniperti said he also felt that Liverpool had been too severely punished.

"It seems to me that three extra seasons of disqualification are an excessive punishment," Mr. Boniperti said.

■ Prague Team Bars Alcohol — Sparta Prague, the Czechoslovak soccer champion, has banned club flags and sales of alcohol at its stadium in an attempt to curb violence at matches. The Associated Press, quoting official newspaper reports Friday from Prague.

The move followed vandalism on Wednesday on a train headed for the first division final in Banska Bystrica, about 250 miles (400 kilometers) east of Prague.

At least 30 persons were arrested and damage was estimated at 500,000 korun (\$72,000), according to Rude Pravo, the Communist Party newspaper.

The Sparta Sports Union said it would prohibit entrance to drunk fans and to those trying to bring in alcohol or club flags.

■ 2 Bulgarian Clubs Disbanded — The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has disbanded the country's two top soccer clubs, Levski Spartak and CSKA, after players for the two teams had fistfights in a Cup final. Reuters reported Friday from Sofia.

Three players were sent off and five were cautioned during Wednesday's game, in which players traded punches and intimidated the referee.

An announcement by the party published in newspapers, said the match, played at Sofia's Vasil Levski stadium, was a "scandalous, disgraceful event" and "a shame without precedent in the records of Bulgarian soccer."

Lévesque Steps Down As Quebec's Premier

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

QUEBEC — Premier René Lévesque, who tried and failed to bring political independence to the province of Quebec, resigned Thursday as head of the party he founded 17 years ago.

He will remain premier until a successor is named as party leader, within 90 days under current party rules.

His resignation followed a steady deterioration in the standing of the Parti Québécois during the last three years, leading last December to the resignation of seven cabinet ministers. Rumors of Mr. Lévesque's impending resignation have mounted recently.

The Parti Québécois had fallen in polls, trailing opposition Liberals in Quebec by a two-to-one margin. After suffering four defeats in by-elections on June 3, the party's margin of power in the provincial assembly was reduced to one vote.

The party won a no-confidence motion on Tuesday by a 61-to-57 margin, partly because one Liberal was ill and one independent did not vote. There is one vacancy in the 122-seat assembly.

"You can put into action the procedure to replace me as president of the party," Mr. Lévesque said in a message to the head of the party's executive, Nadia Assinopoulos. His letter gave no reason for his departure.

Mr. Lévesque, 63, founded the Parti Québécois in 1968 to push for political independence for Quebec, under an arrangement in which economic ties would be maintained with the rest of Canada. He led the party to power in 1976. Although the province's voters turned down a separatist proposal in a 1980 referendum, the Parti Québécois was returned to office in 1981.

Under Mr. Lévesque's leadership, controversial provincial legislation was enacted guaranteeing French language rights. In reaction, scores of companies and thousands of English-speaking Quebecers left the province.

Mr. Lévesque was first elected to the Quebec legislature in June 1960 as a Liberal, but left that party in

November 1967 to form a movement that led to the founding of the Parti Québécois.

■ Candidates for Succession — Mr. Lévesque's party is likely to choose either Justice Minister Pierre-Marc Johnson or External Trade Minister Bernard Landry as its new leader. The Associated Press reported from Quebec.

Whoever wins will be required to call an election by next spring. The opposition Liberals are led by former Premier Robert Bourassa, who is far ahead in opinion polls and is committed to keeping Quebec part of Canada.

Peres Echoes U.S. Stance

(Continued from Page 1)

States as one of the countries "that are determined not to submit to terrorism." He added: "As far as I know, there has been no change in this U.S. stand, nor has the U.S. approached Israel with a request that it take any action."

He said Israel understood from its own experience "how unbeneficial it is to give advice or make declarations in the midst of this struggle. It is for this reason that Israel is refraining from giving advice or making declarations."

Carter Urges Support

Former President Jimmy Carter broke his self-imposed silence on the Lebanon hostages and urged Americans on Friday to "give President Reagan our full support and encouragement." The Associated Press reported from Atlanta.

In a statement, Mr. Carter, referring to his wife, said, "Ronald and I pray that all those being held hostage will soon be free and reunited with their families."

In reference to the 444-day Iranian hostage crisis during his administration, Mr. Carter said, "I know from personal experience how difficult it is to deal with the kidnapping and prolonged holding of innocent Americans."

Specialists Identify Body Of Mengele

(Continued from Page 1)

400,000 people at the Auschwitz concentration camp and for brutal genetic experiments.

Rewards totaling \$3.4 million had been offered for Dr. Mengele's capture.

Authorities believe Dr. Mengele had been using the name Gerhard, that of an Austrian friend, when he died. The real Wolfgang Gerhard returned to Austria and died in 1978.

Letters Portray Bitter Man

Earlier, James M. Markham of The New York Times reported from Munich:

Letters and notebooks said to have been written by Dr. Mengele offer a picture of a ghoulish, unhappy and embittered old man, grumbling to his son that he does not bear enough from him, spinning out Darwinian racial theories and muttering about Communism and the decadence of West European societies.

The documents, said to have been written by Dr. Mengele in his South American exile, were made available by Bunte for a 20-minute examination. The weekly magazine obtained them from Dr. Mengele's son, Rolf.

The typewritten letters, handwritten diaries and autobiographical musings were in a variety of school notebooks that bore Argentine and Brazilian identification marks.

A letter dated 1977 denounced Albert Speer, Hitler's architect, calling him an opportunist for betraying Hitler in his memoirs. Speer, the letter said, did not realize that the Nazi era would be regarded by historians as one of the most splendid times of the time of Alexander the Great.

An easily decipherable code identified the younger Mengele as "R" in letters to Hans Sedlmeier, an employee of the Mengele family business in Bavaria who is said to have been a frequent visitor to Dr. Mengele in South America.

Bunte's editors have called in a number of experts to advise them



Brazilian police released a picture of the man they believe was Josef Mengele, at center. The date of the photograph and the identities of the other persons were not given.

on the cache of documents that was delivered to them this month by Rolf Mengele.

One of them, Norman Stone, 44, a Scottish professor of history at Worcester College, Oxford, talked Thursday at the Bunte office about his impressions after more than a week's immersion in the Mengele archive.

Like others who have seen the documents, Mr. Stone said he believed them to be authentic. He said Rolf Mengele, 41, a Freiburg lawyer, was "a completely credible character" who "never identified with his father."

A three-hour conversation with Mr. Stone

AMERICAN TOPICS

Nixon's Campaign For Rehabilitation

For some time now, Richard M. Nixon, from his estate in Saddle River, New Jersey, has been reaching toward Washington in what associates say is a quiet but steady effort to construct an image as a wise adviser on current foreign and domestic issues, Gerald M. Boyd reports in *The New York Times*.

Mr. Nixon, who resigned the presidency 11 years ago because of the Watergate scandal, is moving slowly, knowing that going too public or seeking a prominent national role would almost certainly bring on a backlash and endanger what an associate called his "rehabilitation."

The former president talks on the telephone with President Ronald Reagan at least once a month. He has held two quiet dinners for Washington journalists and given several interviews.

A longtime associate said that his attitude is, "I'm here, if you want to ask for advice."

Some recently expressed Nixon views; relations must be improved between the superpowers to reduce the danger of war. But a get-acquainted meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, would serve as little more than a "handshaking exercise." In domestic politics, he sees the Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole of Kansas, as the smartest of the potential presidential candidates for 1988.

Judge Commits Courtroom Robbery

Lawyers in the courtroom of Judge Richard Feder of Miami's Dade County Circuit Court are wearing flowing, knee-length black robes, the *Los Angeles Times* reports. The robes cost the county \$50 apiece; the judge bade lawyers to "pick one out that fits." He says he hopes his experiment will remind trial participants and spectators that they are in a serious environment.

"When they walk into a British courtroom, they're hushed, reverent and respectful," he said. "When they walk into an American courtroom, they are reading a newspaper, eating an apple."

After all, Judge Feder said, a courtroom is "not a movie theater."

At first, lawyers inadvertently swished papers to the floor with their voluminous sleeves



HEROINE — Mother Teresa, center, a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, greeting President Ronald Reagan and his wife at the White House, where she received the U.S. Medal of Freedom. Mr. Reagan called her "a heroine of our time" for her humanitarian work in India.

and caught the hems on the arms of their chairs when they stood up, but they have adjusted quickly.

Guy Bailey, an attorney, said, "I will abide by any ruling the courts impose, but I would prefer not to wear a powdered wig."

Short Takes

In Philadelphia a house is not a home without a "stoop," or outside front stairway. Most of the 61 dwellings destroyed in the fire May 13 that followed the police attack on terrorists had stoops. So when the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority produced a plan to replace the burned-out houses calling for garage doors instead of stoops, the outcry could be heard all the way across the Schuylkill River. The final reconstruction project is expected to include the traditional stoops.

Somebody forgot to double-check the inscription on the donors' plaque in the reception hall of the new Bob Hope USO Building in Washington. The *Washington Post* notes, and now the errors are "cast in

bronze. The Federal Republic of Germany is listed as the "Republic of West Germany," and another donor is listed as the "Fort Myer Officer's Wives." The Post wondered, "Which officer? How many wives?"

The U.S. Treasury is still studying ways of changing the currency to discourage counterfeiting, but has dropped the idea of pastels or other colored money as ineffective. Greenbacks will remain green.

Five years of record rains have hastened the erosion of the heights along the Mississippi River at Natchez, Mississippi, which boasts perhaps the best collection of pre-Civil War mansions in the South, most of them in the Greek Revival style. Several of the city's more than 300 antebellum dwellings are endangered. One of them, Weymouth Hall, is eight feet (about 2.5 meters) from the edge of a bluff 100 feet high. Both the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service are conducting studies, but no clear solution has been found.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

U.S. House Votes Funds For Space Defense, but Cuts Reagan Request

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has sharply reduced President Ronald Reagan's request for research into a space-based defense system, voting to provide \$2.5 billion instead of the \$3.7 billion he had requested.

The 256-150 vote occurred after the House rejected, often by narrower margins, five other proposals, including three other Democratic proposals that would have cut funding even more.

The House figure still represents a substantial increase over this year's \$1.4 billion. The vote appeared to signal support for the concept but concern about how it would work and how much it would cost.

The Senate has agreed to provide nearly \$3 billion for Mr. Reagan's space initiative. Differences between the two chambers must be worked out in a conference committee.

The \$2.5-billion figure was proposed by the House Armed Services Committee in the 1986 defense authorization bill that the House has been considering.

The chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Les Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat, said Thursday that the votes showed "a lot of caution" about the space defense system "because it's a new subject."

A vote on Mr. Reagan's proposal was defeated, 315-104, with barely half of the House Republicans supporting it. A Democratic alternative that would have provided \$2.1 billion and restricted spending on programs that might jeopardize arms control agreements was rejected, 221-195.

Mr. Reagan launched his Strategic Defense Initiative, commonly known as "star wars," in March 1983 as a long-term research effort aimed at using lasers and other advanced technology to construct a "shield" to protect the United States from incoming nuclear missiles.

The Defense Department has funded laser and similar research for years; since 1983 the administration has requested vastly increased amounts for the research.

For fiscal 1985, Mr. Reagan sought \$1.8 billion; Congress provided \$1.4 billion. He asked for \$3.7 billion in fiscal 1986 — the largest research and development project in his budget request — and the administration has said it would seek \$4.9 billion in the following year.

During nearly a day of debate Thursday in the House, critics of the program, many of them liberal or moderate Democrats, accused the administration of pushing the program too fast. The House voted Thursday to fund studies of the program.

They warned that the program could lead to the militarization of space and said some of the demonstration projects would violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which prohibits testing and deployment of anti-ballistic missiles or components in space or in the atmosphere.

Supporters of the Strategic Defense Initiative acknowledged that the advanced technology it requires is in an experimental phase, but contended that the program is the only hope for getting away from an arms race that relies on the threat of mutual destruction to prevent a nuclear war.



CHILEAN MARCH — Police in Santiago arrested 76 persons who had staged a "hunger march" to protest recent price increases. Five persons were reported injured in the protest, the first since a seven-month period of martial law ended on Monday. The march came as bomb attacks on electrical installations cut power to nine million people.

Delta Force: The U.S. Counterterrorist Detachment

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — If the United States were to attempt a military rescue of the Beirut hostages, it has a counterterrorist unit that might be used. Its members are trained to force entry into and "clear" a room in less than seven seconds, usually by putting two pistol bullets into each terrorist's head.

The Special Forces Operational Detachment — Delta is trained to freeze and stun opponents with speed. Its credo is "surprise, speed, success."

Whether success could be achieved in the present hostage crisis, or a rescue even attempted, would depend heavily on whether the United States could gather reliable and detailed information on where the hostages are held and on those guarding them.

The man who created, trained and initially commanded the unit, Colonel Charles A. Beckwith, now retired, wrote in his 1983 book "Delta Force" that the importance of sound intelligence "cannot be stressed enough." It is, he added, the difference between humiliation and pride, between losing lives and saving them.

The experiences of Britain's Special Air Services, on which Colonel Beckwith modeled his unit, as well as of the West German Grenzschutzgruppe 9 and Israeli units, seem to show that well-planned operations have a high rate of success.

There have been press reports, unconfirmed by the Pentagon, that the Delta unit was moved to the Mediterranean, possibly Cyprus, early in the current hijacking.

Such a move would have made



Colonel Charles A. Beckwith

sense as long as the hostages were still on the plane, and the unit has practiced storming many models of airliners. Most of the hostages have since been removed from the Beirut airport.

A portrait of the counterterrorist unit and how it is trained to operate is drawn from civilian and military experts, analysis of events in the 1983 Grenada invasion and the book by Colonel Beckwith, who led the Delta force on the failed mission to rescue the hostages in Iran in 1980.

Despite its name, the unit is not under operational control of the army's Special Forces, and only a part of its personnel are Green Berets. It also draws volunteers from

Ranger units, other combat arms and specialized personnel.

Except for the abortive Iran mission, the Delta unit has never been used in a terrorist rescue attempt, although it has been moved into position for possible use on several occasions. It is not contemplated that the relatively small number of about 100 operators, as they call themselves, would in practice work alone. More likely, they would be the core of a joint task force, such as those used in Iran and Grenada.

Only a fraction of volunteers are selected for inclusion in the Delta force. Colonel Beckwith required its first members to be fit enough to perform a 40-yard (36-meter) inverted crawl in 25 seconds, 37 sit-ups and 33 push-ups in a minute each and a 110-yard swim fully dressed with boots. The operators can climb and rappel.

Delta snipers, equipped with Remington Model 40 rifles and 12-power telescopic sights, are required to hit all of their targets at 600 yards and 90 percent at 1,000 yards. All personnel have "accurized" Colt .45-caliber semiautomatic pistols, and they shoot against realistic targets as much as four hours a day to practice shooting terrorists in the head.

A favorite weapon is the West German Heckler & Koch MP5 9mm submachine gun, which is equipped with a silencer. CAR-15 American rifles, shotguns and two types of grenade launchers are also in the arsenal.

But troop quality is emphasized more than firepower.

The rigorous Delta selection process includes interviews with a psychologist but, more important, an interview of several hours conducted by a board of officers and sergeants. They subject volunteers to a wide range of questions, some "with no right answers," and even an interpretation of a passage from Machiavelli.

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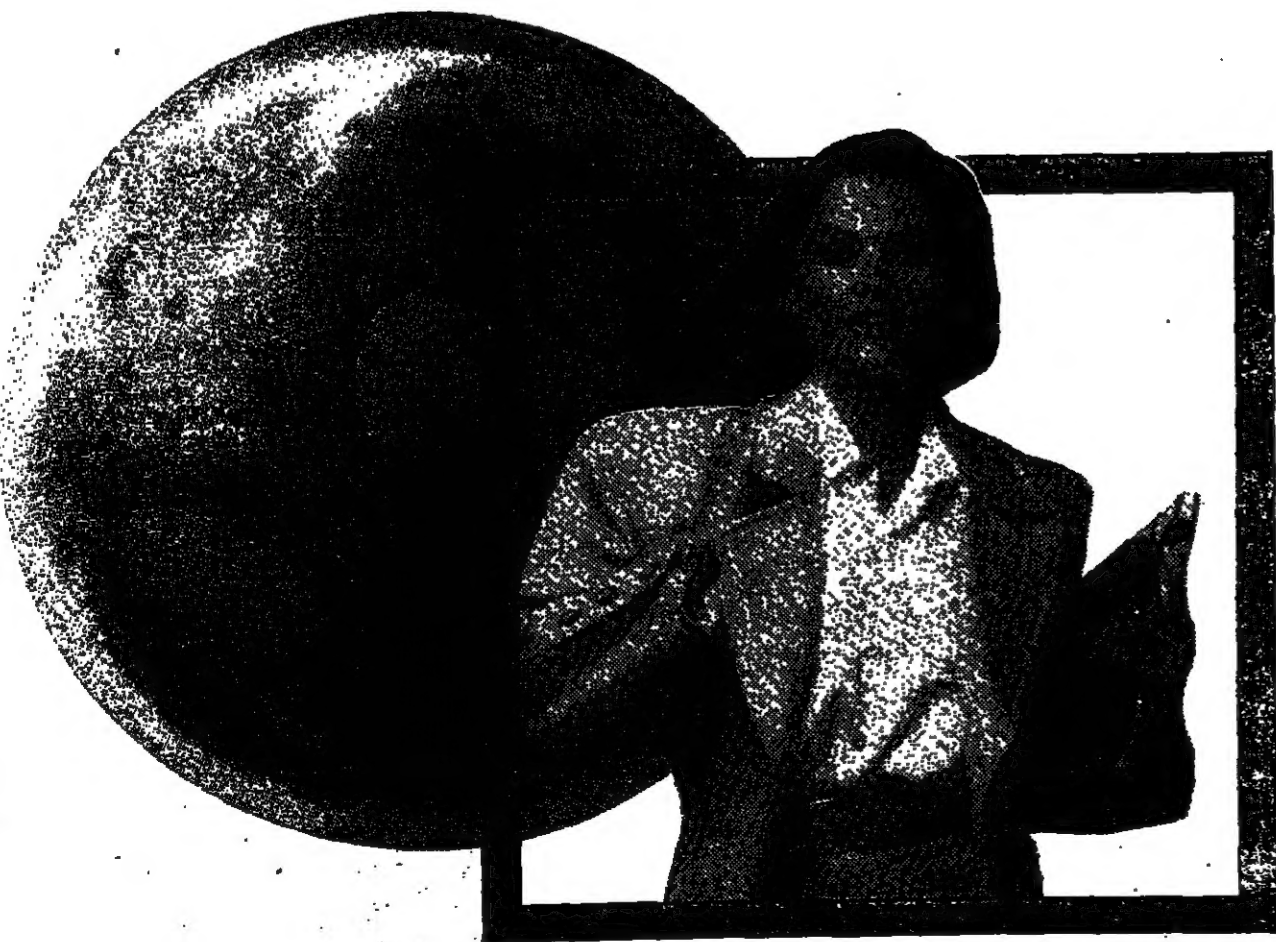
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U.S. Bars a Joint Trial Of 4 Accused Navy Spies

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The four men accused of spying in the U.S. Navy for the Soviet Union will be prosecuted in three cities, the Justice Department has announced, adding that prosecutors had determined that "there were three separate conspiracies."

A spokesman, John Russell, would not expand on the comment, made Thursday, but specialists speculated that the Justice Department decided that three of the men had dealt only with the fourth, John A. Walker Jr., and did not know others were involved.

On Thursday, the Senate narrowly defeated an attempt by Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, the minority leader, to create a commission on espionage and security to review counterintelligence.

Of the four charged with espionage, John Walker and his son, Michael, are to be tried in Baltimore; his older brother, Arthur J., in Norfolk, Virginia, and a man described as his closest friend, Jerry A. Whitworth, in San Francisco.

All four have pleaded not guilty. Michael Walker was on active duty. The others had retired.

John Walker has been described as the leader. Law enforcement officials have hinted they believed some of the three others did not know of the involvement of anyone other than John Walker.

Philip B. Heymann, a Harvard Law School professor who has directed the Justice Department's criminal division, said a joint trial would have been difficult for that reason.

But trying the cases in different cities, he noted, will mean that a large number of prosecutors will have to be trained in the handling

of classified documents introduced as evidence.

In the Senate, the amendment to create the espionage commission was defeated, 50 to 48, after Republican senators said its work would conflict with the duties of intelligence committees in the two houses of Congress.

Gunman Eludes U.S. Security, Kills State Dept. Worker

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A man carrying a folded rifle and a knife eluded heavy security at the State Department on Friday and shot to death a woman employee, who was apparently his mother, and then himself, about 100 feet from Secretary of State George P. Shultz's offices, police said.

Mr. Shultz was working in his office when the shootings occurred about noon.

Neither police nor State Department officials could explain how the gunman could breach the department's strict security measures, including metal detectors at every public entrance to the building, and go to the same floor where Mr. Shultz's suite is situated.

"The police information to this point indicates that it was a family matter," said Bernard Kalb, a State Department spokesman. "The incident in no way relates to any official business of the State Department or any of its officials."

"At no time was there a threat to the security of the State Department or any other senior officials of the department," Mr. Kalb said. "This was not a terrorist incident."

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Debt and Development

The OECD's Development Center — where the rich come closest to the poor countries — looks at the present economic crisis in the light of what happened in the 1930s. Its latest publication highlights the refusal, to date, of the Third World to default on its debt and resort to economic autarky, in strong contrast to prewar behavior. With varying degrees of reluctance, the debtors have sought to restore creditworthiness by domestic stabilization programs and promotion of exports. Argentina has just demonstrated this forcibly in the program worked out with the much maligned IMF.

In Argentina's case it is the introduction of a new currency, the austral, that catches the eye, but this is only the tip of the iceberg. Knocking some noughts off the end of the price of a loaf will only make citizens respect their currency if more fundamental (and politically unpopular) things are done. The 1958 "new franc" currency reform in France was followed by a shrinkage of inflationary psychology, but only because the government was persuaded to accompany it by rigorous budget and monetary policy.

The solidity of the austral will similarly depend on the ability of the government to persevere with the courageous austerity measures adopted. This will not be easy. Any success will be won in the teeth of heavy opposition from the Peronist trade unions, who regard the government as a perpetual milch cow. But it is only by a massive reduction of the present tidal wave of inflation that Argentina can reverse the degradation of its naturally rich and fertile country. The freezing of prices and wages may help momentarily, but only as a stopgap.

The refusal, to date, of the debtor countries to pursue the default option makes sound economic sense. Whether or not default led to global financial crisis, it would end any hope that renewed growth in the Third World would be buttressed by capital from the industrialized countries. Suggestions that they should now start to renege are less than helpful. Such advice confuses the nature of the debt problem. In particular, it does not distinguish enough between the obligation to pay interest and the obligation to repay the debt itself.

By and large, interest obligations have to be met if the source of lending is not to dry up. Lenders should be prepared, temporarily, to alleviate the burden by the partial transformation of interest obligations into capital (stretching the debt out over time) when interest rates are very high, or by special aid when the export earnings of debtors are temporarily low. But it is hard to see how international capital markets could continue to function efficiently if interest payments fell repeatedly behind schedule.

Repayment of the capital is a different matter. By and large, poor countries should not repay capital but refinance it when it falls due — and continue to incur debt to support worthwhile economic development.

Whether the big debtors can continue to attract new capital will depend on the efficiency with which they use it to develop industries that strengthen their international trade position. Continued hyperinflation is the archenemy of efficient development. This is why the Alfonsín initiative is so important. Austerity and the austral will not help Argentina a triple A credit rating overnight, but it is the only credible route.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Truman and Arms Fraud

"Down at Curtiss-Wright at the airplane plant in Ohio, they were putting defective motors in planes, and the generals couldn't seem to find anything wrong. So we went down, myself and a couple other senators, and we condemned more than four or five hundred of those engines. And I sent a couple of generals who'd been approving, who'd okayed those engines, to Leavenworth, and I believe they are still there. I certainly hope so."

So Harry Truman described to his biographer Merle Miller one of the many actions of his Senate committee that monitored defense production during World War II. The group made a major contribution by correcting fraud by contractors and mismanagement by the War and Navy Departments. It saved \$15 billion, and the lives of many sailors and pilots who would otherwise have been sent into battle with defective weapons. Its diligence and evenhandedness thrust its chairman into the prominence from which he was chosen as Franklin Roosevelt's vice president.

Congress is again talking of the Truman committee. Not just for nostalgia but because the military spending surge under President Reagan has brought the same flaws.

Fraud by defense suppliers is rampant. Of the Pentagon's 100 largest contractors, 45 are under criminal investigation. Improper billing is widespread. Overcharging is endemic to the weapons-buying process, and flagrantly visible in the case of spare parts with civilian uses, like Grumman's \$659 ashtray. Some Pentagon watchdogs bite their own side. Last week Charles Starnett, the head of the chief Pentagon auditing agency, was ordered fired for harassing an auditor who did his job too well.

The Pentagon gets quality as poor as the prices are high. Hughes Aircraft has supplied defective missiles for the army, the navy and the air force. McDonnell Douglas has provided F-18 fighters with cracked tails. Within the Defense Department a surplus of procurement

officials design excessive features into every new weapon, degrading overall performance and raising cost until, like the Aquila robot plane, it can hardly stagger off the drawing board. Realistic tests are often avoided; the new M-1 tank and Bradley personnel carrier have not been fully tested for flammability in the face of live Soviet weapons. Misconceived weapons like the Sergeant York gun fail repeated tests yet cannot be stopped.

Harry Truman would have recognized all these problems, and the folly and greed that engender them. "If you were listening in on the Senate committee hearings of your dad," he wrote to his daughter, Margaret, on Oct. 1, 1941, "you would understand why old Diogenes carried a lantern in the daytime in his search for an honest man."

Truman found inspectors who were harassed for rejecting plane engines that leaked gasoline. He persuaded the navy not to reject out of hand a novel flying machine — Sikorsky's helicopter. His committee found tanks, just like today's, with weakness to flammability, and planes, just like today's, that carried no armor. He found that a contractor was knowingly making B-26 bombers with wings too short for stability, causing fatal crashes.

These abuses were committed in the shadow of a terrible war. Today's temptations are as great, and the constraints on abuse are less pressing. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger inherited a flawed system, but in recognition of his failure to reform it the White House has appointed David Packard, a former deputy defense secretary, to head a blue-ribbon commission. Mr. Packard is unlikely to disappoint, but it will take months for his commission to report and act. Its work needs to be complemented by a congressional inquiry. There is every reason to welcome the bill from Representative Timothy Wirth that would revive the Truman commission.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

A Principle Can Lose Relevance

Presumably everyone agrees that the U.S. government has been put in an intolerable position, and in that lies the huge if contemptible success the hijackers have already scored. There is no way out of the Beirut crisis which will not leave the Reagan administration open to criticism from one quarter or another. The added danger is that, having taken some initial decisions on the hoof, it will find itself making the position even worse. That could happen if the attachment to a principle should outweigh the relevance of the principle at stake.

The theory, which the United States is in general right to uphold, is that one does not

negotiate with blackmailers. In practice there are exceptional occasions when the demand can be looked at in a cold light and the principle suspended until a clearer-cut case for its application arises. This is such an occasion. The Shiite detainees in Israel are going back to Lebanon in any case. The question is when.

— The Guardian (London).

President Reagan has declined to ask Israel to release its Shiite prisoners in appeasement of international terrorism. (However, the Israelis are unfortunately guilty of state terrorism that has become part of a terrible vicious circle of violence in West Asia.

— The Indian Express (New Delhi).

FROM OUR JUNE 22 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Negro Burned by Dallas Mob
NEW ORLEANS — A telegram from Dallas, Texas, states that a negro was burned at the stake there [on June 21] after confessing to the murder of a white girl. The sheriff with a number of soldiers was taking the man to the jail when 200 white people encountered the officers and succeeded in taking away the prisoner. The sheriff did not offer much resistance, but sent for reinforcements. Meanwhile the crowd had submitted the prisoner to excruciating torture and although he at first protested his innocence, he afterwards confessed to the murder of Miss Maude Redding, a white girl. A stake was prepared and the prisoner was soaked in paraffin and burned.

1935: Idolized Russian Scientist Dies
PARIS — It is a fact comparatively ignored in recent years that Russia has produced scientists of great eminence and that many of them have continued their work unhampered by Russia's revolutions. An example of this was Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin, who died two weeks ago. Michurin, 78 years old at his death, became a national figure more idolized by the Russians than Luther Burbank in America. During his more than sixty years of experimentation he is said to have developed more than 300 varieties of successful food plants. Scientific achievement such as Michurin's deserves revolutions. Such work renders a whole nation grateful, whether it be red or white.

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Terrorism Deserves an Answer

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Every hijacking is in a way a consequence of failure to deal with previous hijackings. Six months ago Iran gave haven to terrorists who hijacked a Kuwaiti plane to Tehran and tortured and murdered American passengers on board. The Reagan administration huffed and puffed, but after the ordeal it never

When this affair ends, the first thing to do is destroy Beirut airport. It's a pirate's haven.

lifted a finger against Iran, the state that sponsored the crime.

It is no surprise that Americans are now the preferred target of international terrorism, since attacks on Americans can be conducted with impunity. The outrage over the hijacking of TWA flight 847 may change that. America may finally be ready to retaliate. I propose a doctrine of disproportionate response.

Americans don't like disproportionality. They are hooked on fairness, and proportionality is its cardinal principle. An eye for an eye. No more, no less. The notion of doing unto others as they do unto you comes with some authority.

In foreign policy, however, it also has limits. Some were apparent in Vietnam, where a policy of gradual escalation ("graduated response," it was called) produced no commensurate restraint on the other side but only stalemate at ever higher costs.

Compare that with the classic demonstration of disproportionate force: in Poland, where a swift and overpowering show of force (it hardly had to be used) crushed the 10-million-strong Solidarity movement in a week. The Soviets did the same in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The Reagan administration had experience with this kind of overwhelming force in Grenada. It had experience also with the other kind in Beirut, where it deployed, with delicate and absurd proportionality, a garrison of "peacekeeping" marines. The results are instructive.

In the state of nature that is the international arena, the principal restraint on the more lawless players is the fear of retaliation. If they can count on it being no worse than any contemplated violation, they are handed not only an incentive to violate, but the initiative, too. For it is they who then choose the level of violence, who dictate the rules and the nature of the engagement.

In general, proportionality is not a bad way to treat the world. But not when dealing with particularly lawless and nasty adversaries.

TWA flight 847 brings us face to face with the nastiest: people who kidnap Americans by the planeload; who torture and murder a passenger for the shape of his (presumably military) crew cut; who select, as last did the Nazis, other passengers for especially harsh treatment on the basis of their (presumably Jewish) surnames. Proportionality is no way to do business with such people.

If the kidnapping and murder of American air passengers is not to become a biannual event, America must respond, when this affair ends, with appropriate disproportion.

The first thing to do is destroy Beirut airport, now Shiite terror's single most important military asset. It is what turns just another Lebanese gang into an international threat. The Shiites have turned Beirut airport into Terror International.

al, a place where any hijacker can find reinforcements, protection, even (as was reported of one TWA hijacker) a night off for dinner with the family. It's a pirate's haven. Until it is rendered unusable, no aircraft anywhere is safe.

Then demonstrate to Iran that its arming, training and support for terror has a heavy price. One demonstration might take place at Iran's most important economic asset, Kharg Island, an oil port whose revenues Iran needs to carry on its war

with Iraq. Another might be staged over Shiite terrorist bases in Beirut and in Lebanon's Bekaa valley.

In 1969, Leonard Garment, a Nixon friend about to visit Moscow, was asked by Henry Kissinger to convey a message to the Soviet Americanologists he would be seeing. The message: that the new president was an unpredictable man capable, if the occasion demanded, of acting crazy. It was the madman theory. Mr. Kissinger, and Mr. Nixon, too, knew how useful it was for the Soviets to think that the president, if sufficiently provoked, was liable to do just about anything.

Today the world is convinced that there is much the United States simply will not do to defend itself. We could use a bit of the madman factor, particularly in reply to terror. Here America's defense, such as it is, has been too measured by half.

A doctrine of disproportionate response will not abolish terror, but it will make it very costly. The other way has been tried and we know the result. It sits on a Beirut runway.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Washington Is Right to Keep Its Cool

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — President Reagan admits that he has pounded a few walls in frustration over the Beirut hostage crisis. Sometimes national frustration has to be endured for the sake of lives, as the hostages are having to endure fury in silence.

There is no use reminding Mr. Reagan of his campaign slashes at President Carter at a similar time of national distress. Relieving pent-up feelings of impotence by attacking the leader who bears the burden of decision was wrong and harmful then, and it would be now.

Those who presume to offer advice are only compounding the difficulties.

President Reagan has had to learn and encourage patience and discretion. So must the rest of us.

cuties. One aspect of the situation that is like the Tehran embassy occupation is the role of publicity.

The real reason for the Iran hostage crisis was hidden maneuvering for control of the revolution, an internal affair that exploited worldwide attention and disgust for the purposes of extremists worried less about the moment of their movement.

General proportionality is not a bad way to treat the world. But not when dealing with particularly lawless and nasty adversaries.

TWA flight 847 brings us face to face with the nastiest: people who kidnap Americans by the planeload; who torture and murder a passenger for the shape of his (presumably military) crew cut; who select, as last did the Nazis, other passengers for especially harsh treatment on the basis of their (presumably Jewish) surnames. Proportionality is no way to do business with such people.

If the kidnapping and murder of American air passengers is not to become a biannual event, America must respond, when this affair ends, with appropriate disproportion.

The Beirut hijacking cannot be called state terrorism because there is no state authority there worthy of the name. It seems just a bad joke that Nabih Berri's official title is minister of justice. He said he accepted responsibility for the safety of the hostages, but it is not at all clear whether he is trying to protect them or to hijack the crime so as to strengthen his own position.

conditions. If these discussions fail, we will have to say: "Goodbye, and now there's nothing else we can do. Go talk to the hijackers directly yourselves." That may be just as much nonsense.

Release of Shiite prisoners held in Israel undoubtedly has less to do with the present affair than does the endless power struggle within Lebanon. Israel planned to release the prisoners anyway. It is out of character for militant Shiites, who extol martyrdom and show little reluctance to take the lives of others, to be so concerned with the timing of the prisoners' return.

The cooperation and camaraderie of Amal militiamen at the airport with the hijackers compromise Mr. Berri's claim to be only an intermediary. No one involved looks very clean, even those who had nothing to do with planning the crime.

Greece is offended by President Reagan's suggestion that Americans stay away from the Athens airport

You Don't Outwit Thugs By Gratifying the Beast

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — In the 1974 movie "Death Wish," a witty exchange has Charles Bronson, playing upstanding citizen turned vigilante, posing a tough old question. What do you call it, he asks angrily (he has just buried his murdered wife) when the law's restraints play into the hands of thugs? "Civilization," his son-in-law answers.

Civilization, which includes innocent passage among its basic values,

Is there not a duty to be as crafty as terrorists?

makes terrorism both possible and tempting. Terror, in turn, tempts civilization to betray those values.

The hijacking of flight 847 brings out the longing to hit back and hit back hard. It would gratify the beast in everyone to "make a crater of West Beirut" or of the Shiite "training camps" in the Bekaa valley. But

visiting violence on a fuzzy target would be a handsome tribute to terror, levied against civilization.

So the son-in-law was right about the source of our vulnerability to thugs, urban or international. "Civilization" is a problem because it is a blessing. It demands trust, civility, freedom of movement, and it also demands measure, proportionality, and accuracy in their defense.

The possible effect of the now apparently abandoned Reagan doctrine of "swift and certain retribution" upon the terrorist network is a matter of speculation. Retribution might deter. It might also kill the innocent with the guilty, incite worse acts, escalate the violence.

All acts of terrorism and atrocity arouse the "fight or flight" instinct, a glandular emanation from the primitive brain stem. That instinct begs for indulgence, in word if not in deed. President Reagan seems to be fighting it manfully, winning a few and losing a few as he goes.

Having said many sensible things at his news conference Tuesday evening, Mr. Reagan went out to Indiana the next day and declared that the United States would never "cave in" to the hijackers. The joyous waves flags, stomped their feet and chanted, "USA! USA!"

What, if anything, did it mean? The identification of discussion or negotiation, or even compromise, with "caving in" is beside the point when one is dealing with politically enraged people who hold hostages.

"Mindless" is the word we often (mindlessly) associate with terrorism, but it is a journalistic-political word, not one that flows from informed analysis of the thing itself. Terrorism is sometimes mindless, often not. Not only is it calibrated to play upon and exploit civilized values and vulnerabilities, it is often rooted in political or religious views that are not mindless in the sense of being immune to reason or analysis.

The people who study terrorism professionally do not use the term. They view terrorism as a phenomenon of this world about which, as about all sorts of unpleasant things, there is much to be observed and learned, and to which there can be an arduous response.

Behind the scenes, there must be some negotiation. But in public we seem to be demanding of the hijackers what they usually demand at first — "unconditional surrender."

It has been a troublesome idea ever since Ulysses S. Grant thought of it, in a Civil War campaign about a century and a quarter ago. "Unconditional surrender" has not always served civilization well. It may (repeat, may) have lengthened World War II in Europe by disheartening the anti-Hitler Germans and letting the Red Army advance far deeper into Central Europe than was strictly good for civilization.

Is there not a duty to be as crafty in defense of civilized values as terrorists are in assaulting them?

Washington Post Writers Group.

Policy for an Evolving Poland Needs More Carrots Than Sticks

By F. Stephen Larrabee

NEW YORK — The sentencing last week of three Solidarity leaders — Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk — to prison terms of two and a half to three and a half years for "disturbing the public order" has again called attention to the unresolved political situation in Poland. The sentences raise difficult questions about policy toward Poland — about whether or not sanctions and other retaliatory measures should be applied.

But before the United States reacts with new retaliatory measures, it ought to step back and assess its long-term interests in Poland.

America has two basic interests in Poland: to encourage movement toward a more open and pluralistic society and to reduce Poland's dependence on the Soviet Union. It should not shy away from an activist policy that is designed to further these ends, but the effort should be sophisticated and far-sighted, with carrots as well as sticks.

During the last 30 years American policy has played an important role in the liberalization of Polish society. Despite the crackdown in December 1981, Poland remains a more open

society than any country in the Eastern bloc except Hungary.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski has outlawed Solidarity, but he has been unable to reverse the effect of its brief flowering on the consciousness of the nation. A counterculture thrives in Poland, supported by hundreds of underground journals, and the regime is powerless to stamp it out. Even among supporters of the gov-

ernment, there is debate about how to institutionalize the de facto pluralism that has emerged in recent years.

The population of Poland remains strongly sympathetic to the United States, despite Warsaw's propaganda. (Recent Polish government polls show that Ronald Reagan is the second most popular man in Poland, after Pope John Paul II.) Clearly it is important to avoid taking actions

The Will to Resist Thrives in Poland

WHAT is astonishing about Poland is that people who face arrest, prison, loss of employment and torture manage to sustain a spirit of resistance. After a Mass I attended recently, hundreds of churchgoers spontaneously began to sing and raise their hands in the forbidden "V" symbol of Solidarity. People freely telephone one another to keep up on news of the underground.

Oppositionists hold regular social gatherings in their homes. As an American active in the peace movement, I was interested in the underground's attitude toward the peace issue. For years the Polish opposition has been mistrustful, often hostile, toward the Western peace movement, but recently there has been a noticeable thaw. There are still differences, but the underground press now publishes sympathetic articles about the Western peace movement and Solidarity writers have made proposals, similar to those from the West European movement, for a demilitarized Central Europe.

— Joanne Landy, co-director of the Campaign for Peace and Democracy, East and West, a New York-based organization, writing in The New York Times.

Uruguay's Jailers Won't Be Forgotten

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — Writing in his prison cell saved his sanity. Hiber Conteris remembers. A journalist, professor of literature, former Methodist pastor and father of three children, he was a prisoner of conscience for eight years and four months in Uruguayan jails.

Mr. Conteris was beaten and tortured after his arrest by the military government's security police in December 1976. He was hung from his wrists and tortured by repeated dunking into water mixed with vomit, urine and blood.

In March of this year he was released in a general amnesty granted by Uruguay's new civilian government. Last week he visited Washington as a free man, ecstatically embracing life's simple delights — a meal with friends, a walk on open avenues with no guarded looks for security police.

Mr. Conteris came to thank personally the coalition of protest — 26 senators, 83 House members, human rights advocates and groups like the Committee to Protect Journalists — that kept up the pressure against his unjust imprisonment.

His survival is the story of two forces: the moral force used by the

victim, a student of Gandhi, to convince his jailers that his spirit could not be broken, and the political force marshaled by relatives to keep his plight from being forgotten.

These are days — years, really — when human rights victories are rare. Amnesty International, which adopted Mr. Conteris as a prisoner of conscience, documented governmental torture in 98 countries last year. In many of them, torture is "a tool of state policy."

It was that way in Uruguay in 1976 when Mr. Conteris returned from a peace conference in Europe. Security police jammed a hood over his head and took him from Montevideo airport to intelligence headquarters. Under a "law of state security and internal order" he was charged with such crimes as "illegal association" and "assault upon the Constitution." A military court sentenced him to 15 years in prison.

He had been marked by the government because in the 1960s he was aligned with the Movement of National Liberation. The group began as a nonviolent resistance force

against the military dictatorship and had wide public support. When it turned to armed guerrilla tactics, Mr. Conteris was one of many who left. That was in June 1970. Three years later, in retroactive harassment, the military took him away.

Last week in Washington he enjoyed a sunny afternoon to distance himself from the raw hate he endured for eight years. He is still thin from his imprisonment, but all else — his warm humor, scholarly mind and sheer gratefulness for mercy being alive — are incarnations of the hope he never let die.

A unique cruelty of prison life was the mental torture. Mr. Conteris recalls that psychologists were employed to find ways of breaking inmates' minds. One of 6,000 political prisoners during those years, he defended his sanity by writing.

After a time he was allowed paper and pen and would write eight hours a day. On release in March he had produced four novels, a collection of short stories and two plays. He is soon to meet American publishers to get them into print. The prison literature of the 20th century is about to get a stunning addition.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bad News Getting Worse

As a longtime subscriber, I recall the days of the early 1960s when I enjoyed reading your newspaper from first page to last. In recent years its tidings have become more and more disturbing: wars, famines, pestilence, drug abuse, wanton murders, terrorism, "fundamentalism" around the world. I have learned to ignore the front page and console myself with the observations of Russell Baker. He does not observe often enough.

For bad news, your issue of June 18, with the reports of the TWA hijacking, will be hard to beat. Such lack of passenger and hand-luggage control is inconceivable. "Purser Relates Hijackers' Search for Jews." And the indomitable White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, says Nabih Berri "certainly has control over the situation." The White House, in any case, certainly does not.

Washington blew it by failing to act when the plane landed in Algeria. The simple way to stamp out terrorism is to take no prisoners.

RAYMOND LIPSON,
Lugano, Switzerland.

Presidency Up for Grabs

Tom Wicker is a fine political commentator. I have been a delegate to the last three Democratic conven-

tions, yet I have to confess that he seems to make a convincing case (in "The U.S. Presidency: Republican for Good?" June 19) that the Republicans have taken over the White House for a long time, chiefly because the Democratic Party has lost the middle ground in national politics.

But then I got my copy of "The Parties: Republicans and Democrats in This Century," the 1978 book of another commentator, Henry Fairlie, who said the opposite. "The simple fact is that the Republican Party, in the 44 years since it was first defeated by Franklin Roosevelt, has shed the character which it previously had, but found no other character which the majority of the people can smell, feel, taste, know, enjoy." Trying to communicate a picture of the Republican Party, Mr. Fairlie wrote, was like trying "to breathe some animal life into a pile of bleached bones."

Those bones put themselves back together into a pretty formidable piece of animal life. Things change fast in politics, which is a cyclical thing. The signs are now coming thick and fast that the Reagan magic is fading, and with it the cement that restored the Republicans as a national party. The White House in 1981 is up for grabs, and the Republicans certainly have no lock on it.

FRANCIS M. PEEL,
Geneva.

NATO Chief

Pretoria Seeking Credibility for Namibia

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — In an effort to win credibility among the black majority in South-West Africa, the South African government has given the administration it installed here this week greater powers than its predecessor and included in it members with African nationalist backgrounds.

The new administration needs credibility to counter the popular liberationist image that SWAPO, the South-West African People's Organization, has built up during a 17-year guerrilla war for independence. South-West Africa is commonly known as Namibia.

To this end, South Africa has given the new regime more power than a previous internal government headed by Dirk Mudge, which President P. W. Botha of South Africa dissolved two years ago because he considered it a failure. South Africa has occupied and controlled Namibia since World War I, ignoring since 1966 United Nations efforts to assure the country's independence.

South Africa is handing over to the new administration all powers of self-government except foreign affairs, defense and internal security. The administrator general, a South African official who has run the country as a kind of viceroy, will retain a power of veto, but this is expected to be used with restraint.

Unlike Mr. Mudge's administration, which was seen as South Africa's puppet, the new one includes some members with authentic African nationalist backgrounds, notably Moses Katjiuongwa, 43, leader of the South-West African National Union.

The National Union has been in the independence struggle since before SWAPO was formed but is less powerful because it is rooted in the Herero tribe, which makes up only 6 percent of Namibia's population, while SWAPO's base is the



Andreas Shipanga



Ovambo tribe, which makes up 53 percent.

Mr. Katjiuongwa served a long radical apprenticeship in exile, much of it in Beijing. He appeared at the June 17 inauguration in a Mao suit, lending an incongruous touch.

Andreas Shipanga, one of the founders of SWAPO who later fell out with its leader, Sam Nujoma, and formed his own breakaway party called the SWAPO-Democrats, is another leader in the new administration.

Both Mr. Katjiuongwa and Mr. Shipanga say that they will be able to introduce important reforms and dismantle the segregationist system of apartheid that South Africa has extended to this former German colony during its 67 years of control.

Mr. Katjiuongwa said that the initiative based on UN Resolution 435 was stalled, adding "there is no prospect of it moving again in the near future." Resolution 435 established a mechanism for Namibian independence through internationally supervised free and open elections.

"We must try to find another road to independence, and I believe we can achieve enough to jolt SWAPO into negotiating a settlement," he said.

SWAPO scoffs at the prospects of the strategy to force them into the government. They say there is no chance of the organization as a whole, or any of its senior members, agreeing to participate in the new government.

It will not be easy for the new administration to gain the credibility it needs. It is unelected and unrepresentative of the population. South Africa is simply handing power to a loose alliance of six anti-SWAPO parties which are prepared to cooperate with it, the biggest still being Mr. Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which has been given three cabinet seats while the other parties get one each.

The same ratio has been used to establish a wholly nominated National Assembly of 62 members. The result is lopsided, giving the 7 percent white population two cabinet ministers, the 6 percent Hereros two and the 53 percent Ovambos one.

Western observers have said that the administration is just another effort by South Africa to sidestep a UN-approved independence plan and keep some control over the territory's affairs.

Mr. Shipanga says he has no illusions about South Africa's intentions, but denies that he is allowing himself to be used. South Africa

would go its own way regardless of him, he said.

"Our country is rotting internally," he said. "It is being run by South African colonial officers who have little real concern for our people and they are letting it rot. At least now we will be able to run the place ourselves and get a few things done."

South African Threat

South Africa raised the possibility Friday of further retaliation against Botswana and Angola unless they expelled guerrillas trying to end white minority rule. Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

At the United Nations Thursday night, the Security Council censured South Africa for a raid last month into Angola.

South Africa's state radio said Friday that Botswana and Angola were evidently not ready to remove members of the African National Congress from their territories. The congress has been fighting a guerrilla campaign against South Africa.

South African troops last week raided what Pretoria said were ANC bases in the Botswana capital of Gaborone, killing at least 12 persons.

The radio said that that neutralizing the ANC "might also be done through negotiations between that body and the South African government. But until the ANC abandons violence as an instrument for achieving its political aims that goal will remain closed."

The Security Council condemned South Africa for its "act of aggression" against Angola in last month's commando raid near the Gulf of Guinea at Cabinda.

The unanimously approved resolution represented the second censure of South Africa within 24 hours. On Wednesday, the council condemned South Africa for withholding independence for Namibia and served notice that this could result in economic sanctions.

EC Planning Retaliation In Pasta War

BRUSSELS — A new trade conflict, centered on European-made pasta, has pitted the United States against the European Community, adding to the lengthening list of disputes in which each side accuses the other of protectionism.

President Ronald Reagan imposed higher tariffs on imports of pasta from the EC on Thursday in retaliation for what he called "unreasonable and discriminatory" tariffs on U.S. citrus fruit.

Willy de Clercq, the EC commissioner in charge of foreign trade relations, issued a statement saying: "The community has no alternative but to take immediate retaliatory measures."

The pasta controversy follows disputes over West European cereal subsidies and steel sales to the United States that have caused increasingly bitter exchanges.

A U.S. official said Mr. Reagan's move would raise the price of European pasta products to the U.S. consumer by as much as 40 percent and "pretty much kill the trade."

The decision was made because the EC refused to reconsider preferential import agreements with such Mediterranean countries as Morocco and Israel that the administration says cost U.S. lemon and orange growers \$48 million a year in lost exports.

The 20-year dispute came to a head at a time when protectionist pressure in the United States has been fueled by moves to cut back



Willy de Clercq

drastically on government aid to U.S. farmers, making them more reliant on exports, European analysts said.

The 10-nation community, which Spain and Portugal are to join next year, spends more than \$20 billion a year on agriculture, much of it to subsidize exports of surplus cereals, butter and meat that compete with U.S. produce on world markets.

Trade conflicts have been worsened by a strong dollar, which has given European produce an edge over U.S. goods in the United States.

Washington wants to make the EC's Common Agricultural Policy a central issue in a new round of global trade talks, which it hopes will start next year.

The EC says it is prepared to discuss the application of its subsidy system in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr. de Clercq described the U.S. move on pasta as without legal basis and contrary to GATT rules.

Oslo Let Spy Have Secrets After He Became Suspect

OSLO — The Norwegian government acknowledged Friday that Arne Treholt, jailed for 20 years as a Soviet spy, was suspected of espionage when it approved his application to study at a top-secret defense college.

The former diplomat and junior government minister said that he would appeal the sentence, the maximum term under Norwegian law, handed down Thursday for what judges said was a grave betrayal of military secrets.

Prime Minister Kaare Willoch defended the top-level government decision to let Mr. Treholt, 42, attend the Norwegian Defense College in 1982, where the court said he learned vital Norwegian and North Atlantic Treaty Organization secrets and passed them to the Soviet KGB intelligence service.

"Refusing Treholt access to the college would have been the same as sending a message to the KGB, which would have made further investigation impossible," Mr. Willoch said at a news conference.

Mr. Treholt was convicted of spying for the KGB from 1974 to 1984. The court said the most damaging information came from his time at the college, where details of West European and U.S. security, troop assessments and communications, emergency plans and NATO nuclear strategy are discussed.

Mr. Treholt was appointed secretary to a working group on the college, responsible for taking notes of everything that happened,

and defense officials have described the damage to Western security as critical.

Mr. Willoch said Mr. Treholt was asked, while he was a counselor at the United Nations in New York and under surveillance by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to apply for a place at the college.

Alerting him to the fact that he was under suspicion could have ruined several years of investigation. "We chose the better of two evils," he said.

Two of the more than 40 charges on which Mr. Treholt was convicted related to speeches at the college that explained NATO nuclear strategy and included details on the deterrent role of nuclear weapons, the time for their use and the possible reorganization of current strategy.



Tage Erlander

NATO Chief Says Technology Is Key

(Continued from Page 1)

ers said, this enables NATO governments to know their collective military priorities before each nation's armed services and defense industries start their own programs.

"We're in front of the development cycle," he said.

This does not guarantee, he acknowledged, that governments will push through the degree of international cooperation needed to persuade parliaments that military spending is economical and worth maintaining.

But, he said, allied commanders are putting increasing stress on using more sophisticated weapons already on the market instead of developing more expensive new ones.

"The British, the Germans, the French all have good runway busters and reconnaissance systems that we could start using now, without waiting for what I call the 'Buck Rogers' stuff," he said.

Britain, which also projects flat military spending, has been stressing more use of current electronics in weaponry without waiting for new weaponry on the drawing board in the United States.

The Pentagon has issued orders for the U.S. military to look more closely at NATO needs in planning weapons and to shop in allied countries for weapons rather than always developing its own.

Even the Reagan administration, he said, has been unable to sustain increased military spending.

"It only lasted for a few years, then the pendulum swung back, aided by concern about high costs and whether we were spending our money efficiently," he said.

Another encouraging indicator, he said, was new vigor in the inde-

pendent European Program Group, an inter-governmental and industrial planning group, including France, developing joint weapons.

He also cited a U.S. decision to give its allies access to sensitive guidance technology for the last stage of a rocket-launcher system known as MLRS, which is being jointly developed by the United States and three allies.

Discussing the chances for East-West agreements to ease the need for military spending, General Rogers indicated that he expected a deal for the rest of the year in the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva.

"To get the Soviet Union to negotiate seriously," he said, "The next major incentive, or major disincentive, depending on how it goes, will be the Dutch decision in November."

He was alluding to the Netherlands' intention to decide this fall whether to go ahead and accept its scheduled contingent of cruise missiles.

The Netherlands has indicated it will deploy the missiles unless the Soviet Union cuts its number of SS-20s below 378. General Rogers said the count, currently 414, is unlikely to drop since the figure is based on counting SS-20 bases, not individual launchers of the three-warhead missiles.

Even with the new NATO missiles, the Netherlands will have fewer nuclear missions in the coming years because the alliance has decided to remove from Europe all 300 of its atomic mines and 700 nuclear-warhead Nike-Hercules air defense missiles. Some of both types of weapons are presently in the Netherlands.

"I hope the Dutch give us credit

for that," he said. Some Dutch politicians have called for reducing nuclear tasks in their country as a condition for taking the cruise missiles.

The cutoff, part of the alliance's campaign to reduce its stockpile of battlefield nuclear weapons, will also include enough obsolete bombs and artillery rounds to bring down the number of U.S. warheads in Europe to 4,600 by 1983. In 1981, by comparison, the total was 7,000.

"It's not one more warhead than we need, not one less than we need; this much is enough," General Rogers said, citing a three-year study by his staff to determine "how much is enough."

If the alliance members continue to modernize their nuclear weapons, he said, the military could accept still deeper cuts in the 1990s.

"We are not trying to match the Soviet Union warhead for warhead," he said. "We're trying to work out our own defensive needs and stay with that."

Reflecting concern about trends in public opinion, General Rogers said it was his opinion that the United States should, despite Pentagon opposition, regularly publish satellite photographs of Warsaw Pact forces to provide "evidence of their offensive character" and to persuade Western public opinion of the need for stronger forces.

Public disclosure of such pictures is blocked, he said, by intelligence officers who fear that publication would enable the Soviet Union to frustrate future U.S. surveillance. But without it, General Rogers said, NATO governments are being outmaneuvered by the Soviet Union in efforts to influence Western public opinion.

Tage Erlander Dies; Was Swedish Prime Minister

United Press International

STOCKHOLM — Tage Erlander, 84, the former prime minister who was considered the father of Sweden's extensive social welfare system, died Friday, doctors said. They did not give the cause of death.

Mr. Erlander was named prime minister in 1946 and served until retirement in 1969. Under his leadership, the Social Democrats transformed Sweden by adopting comprehensive health insurance, improved working benefits and pensions and instituting a variety of government allowances.

Nearly one million suburban high rise apartments were built under the Erlander government. The purpose was to get people into well-equipped, spacious housing. But the design was criticized for being sterile and causing social problems.

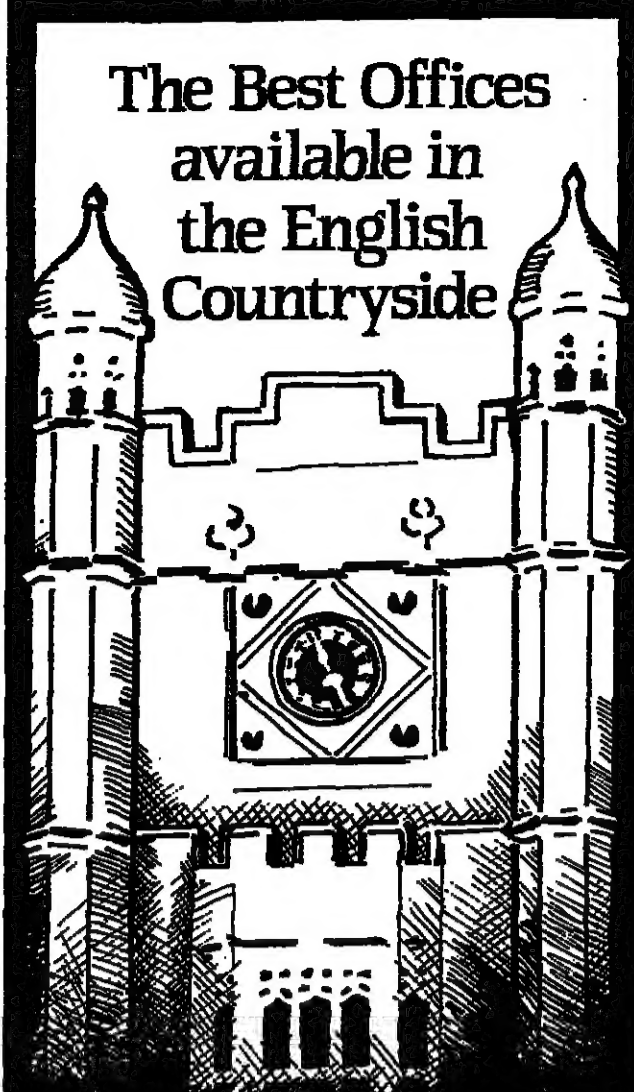
Mr. Erlander maintained the country's tradition of neutrality and was a strong supporter of the United Nations.

The current prime minister, Olof Palme, was a close associate of Mr. Erlander, serving as his personal secretary.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Amid Overestimates, Good Chinese Art Hitting Record Prices

THE extraordinary contrasts in performance that have characterized the market for Chinese art in the past three weeks may seem incomprehensible, but in fact they follow a logical pattern. Attempts to boost wares through over-

SOURIN MELIKIAN

mating fail, while the best in Chinese art has never been so expensive.

On June 3 in New York, Sotheby's offered "Important Chinese Sculpture Sold in the Benefit of the J. T. Tai Foundation." The luxurious catalog was illuminated with color photographs. It started with the dust jacket, which shows a seated Buddha of the 8th or 9th century, the drapery superbly carved, the face less so. Looking at it sideways,

one wonders if it has not been slightly gone over with a chisel to sharpen its features. Whatever the case, it was brilliantly sold for \$220,000 to the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art in Kansas City, Missouri, which is known for its Chinese collection.

The rest of the auction was a disaster. The works actually sold amounted to \$381,900, 63 percent of the knock-down total including pieces that failed to reach their reserves and were bought in.

The next day, the pendulum abruptly swung in the opposite direction. The Sotheby's catalog boasted "Important Chinese Ceramics from the J. M. Hu Family Collection." The total sold was \$3,950,000 and the percentage of bought-in works a negligible 3 percent. Some unheard-of prices were reached. A squat wine jar and cover decorated with orange fish swim-

ming among green, yellow and blue plants went up to \$1.32 million, establishing a world record for the 16th-century type of porcelain known as wucai. A pair of blue and white bowls of the same period, the Jiajing, rose to a staggering \$203,500, twice the price one might have expected and one-third above Sotheby's high estimate.

Three weeks earlier in Hong Kong, however, a sale of the J. T. Tai Foundation collection of Chinese art had not gone well, with more than one-third remaining unsold. And Monday in London 48 percent of the total value of a Christie's sale represented bought-in items, with about two-thirds of the lots failing to find buyers.

The outcome of the latest sale of Chinese art at Sotheby's, Tuesday in London, was inconclusive. The total sold, £1.3 million (\$1.6 million), is a respectable figure thanks

to a few very high prices. The most remarkable was the \$1.32 million paid for a pair of 18th-century vases decorated with shrubs and rockery. At that price the bottles are likely to hold the record for porcelain of the Qianlong reign (1736-1795) for quite a while. But the sale had another aspect: 70 lots out of 245 failed to reach their reserves.

Topping all this is the exhibition of Chinese art put together by Eskenazi at 166 Piccadilly in London through July 12. Called "Twenty-five years," it reminds the viewer that the leading gallery in Chinese art in Western Europe opened a quarter-century ago. The 28 entries range from Shang dynasty bronzes of the second millennium B.C. to Blue and White porcelain of the 15th century A.D., providing a cross section of the main areas in which the gallery has focused. Giuseppe Eskenazi, the founder and

owner, said that 10 of the 28 works were sold on the opening day. In the meantime, eight more have been purchased.

Some of the prices seem quite extraordinary. Professional sources said an 11th-century B.C. wine vessel, decorated with the animal masks almost reduced to abstract pictograms that are the hallmark of Shang art, was sold to an American collector for \$750,000, which would easily make it the most expensive Chinese bronze ever sold. Nor is this surprising: The vessel is arguably the most beautiful object of the early classical bronze age from China that has surfaced on the market since the early 1950s.

Other gigantic prices quoted in collecting circles included \$400,000 for a shallow dish on stand called pan in Chinese; \$350,000 from an American collector for a bronze food vessel (feng ding) of the 12th

to 11th century B.C.; and \$150,000 offered by a Chinese collector from Hong Kong for another type of Shang food vessel, a so-called *ding*.

The Cleveland Museum of Art acquired a gilt bronze bull, 7 centimeters (2.7 inches) long, which Eskenazi calls Tang on the basis of its gilding and the modeling, close to that of the gray earthenware models of the preceding Sui dynasty (581-618). A source said the museum paid \$65,000 for it. That price would be breathtaking but, on the other hand, the type is unrecorded.

The museum also bought a jade pendant of the 4th century B.C. with twisted fluting and the head of a snarling animal, both reflecting the influence of Achaemenid art from Iran. The object is marvelous: so is the price reportedly paid, \$47,000.

The success of this exhibition and of Sotheby's sale of the Hu collection contrast so strongly with the failure of the Tai Foundation pieces as to seem at first to make no sense. The Times of London commented that the illicit digging of the past two years or so had flooded the market for early ceramics, and that the continuing drop in prices in this area of the Chinese market had affected all the others. The paper concluded that "only the market for Chinese export porcelain seems relatively unaffected."

But neither the Chinese taste for porcelain sold so brilliantly in Sotheby's New York sale nor Eskenazi's Shang bronzes fall into that category.

Moreover, a good deal of early pottery has been selling at huge prices. The £12,100 paid by Peter Malone, a New York dealer, for a glazed figure of a Tang camel at Sotheby's London sale Tuesday is a generous price, given the clumsiness of the humps, the stiffness of the legs and the runny glaze.

A magnificent Longquan celadon vase that sold for £27,500, below Sotheby's low estimate, seems cheap only because the estimate was absurdly high. The vase is finely potted but its glaze is too thin and it has a crackle, which no collector wants in Longquan porcelain, sought after for the jade-like smoothness of a pale green glaze that is supposed to be much thicker than on this piece.

Clearly, the plague of the Chinese market, which is perhaps the soundest of all existing markets, along with Impressionist and 20th Century Masters, is not a surfeit of works. If it is a problem, it is overestimation, a tendency that has characterized the auction market across the board in recent months. That would seem to account for Sotheby's performance on the Tai Foundation sculptures in New York. A Buddha seated head of the 6th century, knocked down at \$50,000, failed to sell because its nose had been recut at the base and surface damage was poorly concealed by fillings. It comes nowhere near being worth Sotheby's estimate of \$80,000 to \$100,000. A top dealer gave up at \$40,000, which would have been a huge price. The previous lot, an Apsara figure of the Northern Qi dynasty, was bought in at \$90,000. The first estimate by Sotheby's experts was \$150,000 to \$300,000; in the catalog, this was cut to \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Failures of pieces such as this are not failures of the art to appeal to collectors, but failures of the professionals involved to be realistic, matched by buyers' reluctance to make fools of themselves.

Tech Fantasy: 'Return to Oz'

CAPSULE comments on films released recently in the United States:

"Return to Oz" is the work of ingenious technicians," writes Janet Maslin in The New York Times. "The living creatures take a

MOVIE MARQUEE

distinct back seat to the film's elaborately produced special effects, some of which are indeed wonderful. Chymation, a stop-motion animation technique that allows rocks to speak, wink and develop faces whenever they feel like it, is used to remarkable effect here.

There's a great deal to be said about the contrasting quality of children's fantasies reflected in the 1959 MGM film "Wizard of Oz" with its dauntlessly optimistic attention to the characters' innermost frailties, and in "Return to Oz," a more outer-directed adventure that attempts a "Star Wars" spirit. This Dorothy, who has nothing like the spunk and resourcefulness of Judy Garland brought to the role, is nonetheless cast as a conquering adventurer in an alien empire: since she never stops to marvel at the mysteries of this new place, neither can you. And the effortless helpfulness that united Dorothy and her friends in the earlier film has now become the mere sense of a shared mission. Oz itself, formerly a never-neverland existing somewhere in Dorothy's and the audience's shared imagination, now resembles any old extraterrestrial setting.

Sheila Benson writes in the Los Angeles Times: "It must have taken a tremendous strength of vision to resist duplicating the first film, but these vistas and characters are not only breathtakingly faithful to the original spirit of Oz, they are beautiful on their own. Yet 'Return to Oz' does not soar when it so clearly should."

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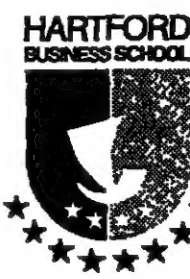
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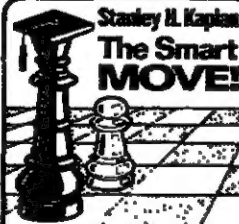
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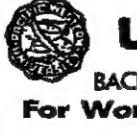
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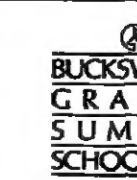


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ARTS / LEISURE

Sculpture Theme Marks
Lausanne Textile Display

By Mavis Guinard

IN the past 20 years, what is shown at the Tapestry Biennale in Lausanne, Switzerland, has come a long way from the wall. The theme of the 12th biennale is Textile Sculpture and most of the works are more sculpture than woven hangings.

The definition of textile fibers has broadened from wool, hemp or cotton to include sea grass, steel, nylon, aluminum, plastic, even strips cut out of the National Geographic magazine for a work called "National Geographics." Two days before the show, its artist, Laurent Roberge of Montreal, was on his knees before it, pecking each loose strip into place with tweezers. "I brought over 120 kilos of pre-cut paper in plastic garbage bags," he said. The effect was a solid, shimmering mass.

Paper is in evidence elsewhere: in Cas Holmes' pleated fans, Katsuhiko Fujimura's huge and ominous vases of corrugated cardboard, Karen Stahlecker's five weightless wings that fold out from the wall to catch and reflect light. Dawn MacNutt's tall, haunting figures are woven of copper wire and sea grass like giant hose. Increasingly, though, weavers are liberating themselves from the loom: Claire Zeisler's hemp threads are knotted, then cascade freely from one wall, while Britt Smelvaer hangs a colorful reminiscence of weave pattern from another wall.

Full-bodied sculptures are the exception. Bella Tabak Feldman, a professor of sculpture from California, groups a few figures of welded zinc wire; Ewa Kuryluk of Poland paints portraits on white cloth and drapes them on chairs; Badanna Zack molds a cloth pet onto a Volkswagen Beetle.

Most of the artists, such as Rebecca Medel of California, prefer to enclose space in a light fiber construction, to net or package space, or even, as do Barbara Wayne and Gilles Morissette, achieve trompe l'oeil effects of solid mass. Several, among them Irene Waller, aim for architectural effects from their soft, malleable materials. More than a quarter of the selections were from Japan. Latecomers to the art of fiber, the Japanese seem to impose their particular sense of rhythm and space. One awesome "rope" of manila hemp, 2 meters high was fashioned, glued,

then sawed open by Yoshiko Takemura "to show the energy inside." She added, "I want to see what I cannot."

"Sculpture Textile: 12ème Biennale Internationale de la Tapisserie," Musée des Beaux-Arts, through Sept. 16. A related show of paper sculpture and nonprecious jewelry of fine design is at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, Villamont 4, during the same period, and Lausanne galleries have several other shows connected to the fiber arts.

The Hermitage Foundation's opening exhibit in Lausanne last year delighted visitors and dismayed the purists. But the curator, François Ducloux, prefers to leave floors uncovered except for some Oriental rugs rather than change the feeling of a lived-in 19th-century mansion. This respect for the setting, added to the fresh flowers color-keyed to nearby paintings, gives each show special appeal.

Hung as carefully as in a private home, more than 100 paintings from Cézanne to Picasso, lent for the summer by collectors in French-speaking Switzerland, are intended to offer a quick refresher course in the Post-Impressionists. Nabiss, Fauves, Pointillists, up to the Ecole de Paris after World War I. Yet, as Ducloux points out, "We cannot be too rigid in our classification, for innovative artists like Bonnard, Signac, Matisse, Derain, Braque, Chagall or Picasso belonged to all these movements, worked together, influenced each other, then went separate ways."

One piece by Louis Valtat, for instance, is worked in violent Fauve color and almost a Pointillist manner, while Edouard Vuillard's "Countryside" is typically Nabi in its flat, decorative surfaces but predicts the Fauves' love for pure color straight from the tube.

The show begins with a strong self-portrait of Cézanne at 44. Nearby, a contemporary portrait of Renoir by Albert André holds documentary interest: It shows the piercing gaze of the old master and his scrupulously clean palette, and dispels the legend that he painted with a brush tied to his arthritic fingers; the hand holds the brush firmly.

Among the works of Cézanne's contemporaries is a Toulouse-Lautrec portrait in an unexpectedly



Dawn MacNutt's "Kindred Spirits," wire and sea grass.

soft mood and three works of Odilon Redon, including a dreamlike marine fantasy. Works of the Nabiss, such as Paul Sérusier, include an oil by Aristide Maillol, who painted along with the Nabiss for a time, and a tiny statuette interpreting the movement of a washerwoman that he executed later. Further along in the show are small studies of the sculptor's more familiar full-bodied and sensual statues.

Pointillists show up to best advantage in the salon opening out to the gardens and mountains. A well-placed Paul Signac has captured the Venetian light in cool aqua tones while a meticulous little painting turns out to be a Georges Seurat study of a woman fishing, destined for a corner of "La Grande Jatte."

Fondation de l'Hermitage, 2 route de Signal, through Oct. 20.

The Gianadda Foundation in Martigny has overcome early growing pains to present such top-notch exhibits as the Rodin show that attracted 170,000 visitors last summer. The site is spectacular: A mod-

ern bunker of a museum is built around the remains of a Roman chapel. In the mezzanine balcony that surrounds the chapel, 250 works of Paul Klee are being shown this summer. Most are from his time, Felix, or from private and public Swiss collections. Many have never been shown before.

Oils, watercolors, "colored sheets," drawings and marionettes illustrate the variety of an artist who, as the art critic André Kuenzi put it in the catalog, "invented all techniques in 10,000 works and added a few of his own."

Beginning in about 1907 with some childhood drawings, a few works of each year are shown, up to an unfinished painting started before the artist's death in 1940. Klee's inventiveness was backed with a feeling for line and color and a sense of simplification. Especially in the drawings one can watch him develop an idea from a few jottings to a line sketch then an ultimate abstraction.

Fondation Pierre Gianadda, Martigny (Valais), through Nov. 3.

Mavis Guinard is a journalist based in Switzerland.

Indians Divided on Shows in France, U. S.

By Seema Sirohi

NEW DELHI — The festivals of India in the United States and France are being criticized at home as plundering sacred art, pandering to the West and projecting stereotypes of India as a land of snake charmers and rope tricks.

The government-sponsored festivals have led to tirades in Parliament and furor over the selection of artists and exhibits and the risky export of priceless art that most Indians will never see. The festivals have also been criticized as wasteful pageants of elephants, camels and dancing bears. In a recent session of Parliament, a lawmaker termed blasphemous a festival booklet that described the Hindu god Shiva as an "erotic ascetic."

"Warring bureaucrats, designers, journalists and performers have unleashed enough venom to fill up a snake pit," commented India Today Magazine. "Kingsize egos and vainglorious power politics have gone a long way in converting the festival image into a cesspool of controversy at home."

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi opened the festivals in Paris and Washington this month with much publicity and a major diplomatic initiative to improve India's image. About 150 million Americans are expected to see the U.S. festival exhibits that will travel to 80 cities in 37 states in 18 months. The U.S. festival includes 1,500 exhibits, some dating from 1000 B.C. as

well as 200 artists, performers and designers and scores of academics, diplomats and officials.

The cost of the U.S. festival is estimated at \$12 million and the French festival at \$5 million, with India's contributions being about \$5 million and \$2 million, respectively, and the balance paid by the U.S. and French governments.

The festivals are the government's biggest public relations exercise since the Festival of India in Britain in 1982. Organizers hope to create a better and more realistic picture of India abroad and boost tourism. Indian films and exports of handicrafts and textiles.

Many people, however, have questioned the cost and time involved, saying the scarce resources of a poor country would be better spent on pure drinking water and improving the livelihood of 750 million people, 40 percent of whom live below the poverty line of \$100 in annual income.

Many Indians question whether ancient culture should be exported to impress the West and whether folk dancers, acrobats and extravaganzas can remodel India's image abroad. "It panders to the Westerner's notion of the false exotic," wrote an indignant reader to the Calcutta Telegraph newspaper. "The government seems bent upon projecting an image of India as the land of snake charmers, rope tricks and dancing girls."

"Alas, they won't hold a festival of India in India. . . . We can't

see our riches because we are poor," wrote a columnist in the Times of India.

Opposition lawmakers clamored for explanations from the government party in Parliament on why ancient art was being reduced to "objects of exhibition."

"Even the slightest damage to these art pieces would amount to incalculable loss," said S. P. Malviya of the Masses Party. He complained of a "festival of sacrilege" despite government assurances that the treasures were insured for \$96 million and would be handled by professionals.

The art critic Shanta Serjeet Singh, however, pointed out the

"persistent and real vandalism of our art treasures going on in our own backyard about which no one has ever raised a voice."

A "counterfestival" was celebrated by poor people at a five-star hotel. About 500 bonded laborers, those enslaved by landlords to pay debts, invaded the hotel's opulent marble lobby June 10, carrying placards and shouting slogans. They condemned the government for spending money on the festivals when "we are broken and exploited each day of our lives."

Despite the controversy, most Indians are enthusiastic about the festivals and foreign media attention the country is receiving.

Met Will Drop Its U. S. Tour

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Metropolitan Opera has announced that it will abandon its national tour after next year, ending a tradition that dates from the company's founding in 1883.

Until recently, the tour accounted for one-fifth of the Met's annual performances and one-fourth of its audience.

Bruce Crawford, president of the Metropolitan Opera Association, attributed the decision to rising costs, the increase in regional opera, the growing difficulty in booking important singers for the tour and the company's national visibility through television.

Detroit, a longtime tour city, withdrew from the 1986 program last month, leaving only Atlanta, Minneapolis, Cleveland and Boston for 1986. Until recently the tour lasted seven or eight weeks and included Washington, Memphis and Dallas, as well as the other four cities and Detroit.

"This is a step we have taken after much consideration, and with great reluctance, but it has become unavoidable," said Crawford, who has been designated the company's general manager. "The tour has been economically unsound for several years, and has resulted in losses to the Metropolitan of well over \$1 million each year."

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Paris Exhibit: Jerusalem in Images and Objects

By Michael Gibson

PARIS — Fragments of the Dead Sea Scrolls, archaeological vestiges of the Temple of Jerusalem, countless images of Jerusalem itself as a mythic, mystic city — a dazzling collection of more than 300 singular and precious objects has been assembled in "From the Bible to the Present (Land of Israel, Dream and Reality)," part of the annual show of the Salon des Indépendants at the Grand Palais.

The show is so rich that it is hard to do it justice, but fundamentally it has a threefold focus: the Bible, Jerusalem and the Temple, each of which is dealt with not only in the perspective of history and archaeology but in those of symbolism and fantasy. The archaeological vestiges are sometimes the bearers of a high-voltage mythic current: a minute pomegranate carved out of ivory bears a terse inscription indicating that it was one of the objects used by the priests in Solomon's

temple, which was destroyed some 28 centuries ago. Indeed this object, 4.3 centimeters (1.7 inches) high, is the only known vestige of that temple.

Elsewhere a stone with an inscription in Greek, which somehow survived the destruction of Herod's temple in 70 A.D., advises the gentle visitor that he must not go beyond the point at which the stone is set, under pain of death.

The repeated destruction of the temple and the ultimate exile of the Jews led to the sublimation of Jerusalem as a mystic goal in the symbolism of Judaism, Christianity and Islam. This sublimation or idealization is apparent in countless documents produced over the centuries by the three cultures, many of which are displayed in this show.

The Dead Sea Scrolls, discovered at the back of a cave in the Judean desert in 1947 by a young Bedouin shepherd named Mohammed Ad-Dib, are represented here by a frag-

ment of the book of Psalms, a brief legal document from the archives of a woman named Babata who sought refuge in the Qumran caves after the unsuccessful revolt of Bar Kochba, a facsimile on parchment of the seven-meter-long scroll of the book of Isaiah, and one of the clay jars in which the manuscripts were preserved.

The extraordinary fascination of such vestiges resides in the power of memory of which they are an expression. Indeed the whole substance of any culture resides in the act of memorization: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem . . . let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth." It is memory that gives men and cultures their identity, and there is a peculiar poignancy in the intensity and durability of Jewish memory, materialized here by objects that attest to its high antiquity.

The exhibition also includes works of Western art that deal in fantasy with the Holy Land, such as a Veronese and several Rembrandts. There are also other types of work by artists who went on the scene and did careful views of Jerusalem and the holy places. Among these was Edward Lear, an excellent painter of such scenes who is better known today for his limericks.

Contemporary Israeli or Jewish artists are also included in the



Ivory pomegranate dated from the 8th century B. C.

show. Among the most striking items is Dany Karavan's environment of white sand that assumes the shape of the crater of an extinct volcano.

"De la Bible à nos Jours," Salon des Indépendants, Grand Palais, Paris 8, through July 28.

Chicago Abandons World's Fair Plan

The Associated Press

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois — Chicago planners, acknowledging stiff political opposition, say they will scrap plans for a \$1-billion world's fair in 1992 to mark the 500th anniversary of Columbus's first landing in the Americas.

The decision was announced after Governor James R. Thompson, who had championed the event as an economic development tool and showcase for the state, said he had given up hope of persuading a

skeptical state Legislature to approve any more planning money.

Fair planners had suggested the state provide about \$497 million in cash and bonding authority, about half the fair's expected cost. But House Speaker Michael Madigan, a Chicago Democrat, said Thursday that he would not support further funding.

Philip O'Connor, chairman of a task force on fair financing, said the financial problems of the recent New Orleans world's fair cast a shadow on Chicago's plans.

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100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00

NYSE Index					
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00

Friday's NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00

AMEX Diaries					
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00

NASDAQ Index					
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00

AMEX Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	C
BAT in	6327	47 1/2	47	47 1/2	
Wynn	1000	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+
Cashin	2118	17 1/2	16 3/4	17	
TIE	1916	5	4 1/2	4 3/4	+
Domep	1418	3	1 1/2	2	
Twinkl	1000	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
ECOCG	1185	13 1/2	12 1/2	13	+
EchoS	1092	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/4	
Danloph	1000	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Wynn	1000	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+
GarbB	825	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+
Leeph	822	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	
Amndahl	711	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	
Hosier	707	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Ashtoc	777	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00

NYSE Diaries					
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00

Standard & Poor's Index					
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00

AMEX Sales					
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00

AMEX Stock Index					
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00

Dow Average Jumps 24 Points

NEW YORK — Prices were up sharply at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Friday in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 2.35 Thursday, jumped 24.42 to 1,324.15.

Advances led declines by a 5-3 margin among the 2,002 issues crossing the NYSE tape at 4 P.M. Big Board volume amounted to about 104,600,000 shares, compared with 87,500,000 in the same period Thursday.

Prices were higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Despite the sharply higher Dow Jones industrial average, analysts said Friday's action was not "overly significant."

A sharply higher General Foods stock, up 10% to \$14, inflated the Dow, said Philip Erlanger, an analyst with Advest. He said the market is not advancing as broadly as the Dow suggests.

The expiration of stock-index futures and options contracts Friday is also likely to create activity atypical of most trading days, analysts said.

"This is a strange day because of option expirations and with a lot of artificial trading programs unwinding, you are going to get some weird short-term action," Mr. Erlanger said.

Newton Zinder of E.F. Hutton said the market is in a consolidation phase after its advance in May and early June. He said this stage would be followed by another "upleg," but that meanwhile trading "could be erratic."

"The options expiration coinciding with the

expiring stock index futures contracts makes this sort of a crazy day," said Eldon Grifman of Birr Wilson Co. He said that although the move up is encouraging, "so many things happening at once that you can't necessarily say it's a trend."

United Technologies was near the top of the active list and slightly higher. Santa Fe Southern Pacific advanced, also in active trading.

AT&T, Bell South and Commonwealth Edison were higher.

RCA moved up on the view that following its sale of Hertz Corp., the company is a takeover target.

Technology stocks recouped some ground. IBM was up modestly. Digital Equipment, Texas Instruments was firmer. Advanced Micro Devices and National Semiconductor were up modestly.

CBS Inc. was up after the Securities and Exchange Commission Friday declared media entrepreneur Ted Turner's \$3.4-billion bid to buy CBS to be effective.

Occidental Petroleum was up slightly.

General Motors was up modestly. Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing was off fractionally. Cooper Tire & Rubber Co. was higher.

On the Amex, active issues included B.A.T. Industries, Consoil Stores and Wang Laboratories Class B followed.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	+0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25

Recovery Dr Budget

Other Data

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SATURDAY, JUNE 22-23, 1985

ECONOMIC SCENE

Recovery: Supply-Side Policy Or Budget-Deficit Stimulus?

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Was the economic recovery of 1983-84 the result of the Reagan administration's supply-side policies or of the Keynesian stimulus resulting from big budget deficits? Wallace C. Peterson and Paul S. Estenson of the University of Nebraska contend that, despite its supply-side rhetoric, the substantive economic policies of the administration became Keynesian after the deep recession of 1981-82, which threatened President Ronald Reagan with outright failure on the economic front.

Writing in the summer issue of the Journal of Post-Keynesian Economics, the Nebraska economists maintain that "substantive Reaganomics," by cutting taxes and sharply increasing government spending, "looked like a simple but empirically valid principle, namely, that government deficits stimulate economic activity." Tax cuts and climbing military outlays, they say, led first to increased consumption and then to an investment surge. They insist that it was not an investment-led recovery, as the supply-siders maintain.

In the first quarter of the 1983 recovery, they calculate, nonresidential fixed investment actually retarded the recovery of the gross national product by 6.38 percent. While this was a less severe restraint on growth than during the average recovery, they deny that a negative effect of investment can be described as an investment-led recovery: consumption and housing expenditures, aided by declining interest rates, provided the lead and business investment followed.

The major factor in the recovery, they argue, was fiscal stimulus, as measured by the so-called high-employment budget deficit. That concept is used by economists as a measure of what the budget deficit would be if the economy were operating at a standardized level of output and employment or unemployment.

As now used by the Commerce Department, the standardized level of unemployment is set at 6 percent of the labor force. A bigger high-employment deficit implies greater fiscal stimulus; a lower deficit or surplus implies less stimulus or greater restraint.

IN THE first quarter of 1981, the high-employment budget deficit was \$21.2 billion. It varied in succeeding quarters but was still only \$26.3 billion in the second quarter of 1982. Then, as the Reagan tax cuts took effect, it soared to \$106.1 billion by the fourth quarter of 1982. Mr. Peterson and Mr. Estenson find that the behavior of the high-employment deficit during the recovery "provides evidence which strongly favors a Keynesian interpretation of the rebound from recession."

Despite the recovery, however, the high-employment deficit has continued to climb. It reached \$153.7 billion in the last quarter of 1984. This, the authors note, should not have happened if the Laffer curve had worked and lower tax rates had increased national income and tax revenues enough to shrink the deficit.

The high-employment deficit hit a postwar peak annual rate of \$156.6 billion in the first quarter of 1985. The Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Commerce Department, using the administration's budget projections, estimated that the high-employment deficit will decline to \$133.6 billion in the fourth quarter of this year and to \$129.9 billion — the last quarter for which it has published an estimate — in the third quarter of 1986. Does this imply a drag on the economy or simply a moderate reduction in the degree of fiscal stimulus?

The answer appears to be the latter, with high-employment budget deficits above \$100 billion still in prospect for the next three years even if the administration and Congress get the budget cuts they are seeking, and if the changes in the tax laws now being debated do not result in further tax cuts.

Does the persistence of high-employment deficits insure against another recession? That seems unlikely. The deficits

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	June 21
American dollar	1.00
British pound	1.62
French franc	6.55
German mark	3.36
Italian lira	2.36
Japanese yen	163.60
Netherlands guilder	3.76
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swiss franc	2.00
West German mark	3.36
Yen	163.60

Source: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and other sources. All rates are for U.S. dollars per unit of foreign currency. Rates are for the New York market. Rates are for the New York market. Rates are for the New York market.

Other Dollar Values	June 21
Australian dollar	0.75
Canadian dollar	0.75
Hong Kong dollar	7.80
Israeli sheqel	3.48
Japanese yen	163.60
Netherlands guilder	3.76
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swiss franc	2.00
West German mark	3.36
Yen	163.60

Source: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and other sources. All rates are for U.S. dollars per unit of foreign currency. Rates are for the New York market. Rates are for the New York market. Rates are for the New York market.

Interest Rates

Barocurrency Deposits	June 21
1 month	7 1/2%
3 months	7 1/2%
6 months	7 1/2%
1 year	7 1/2%

Source: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and other sources. All rates are for U.S. dollars per unit of foreign currency. Rates are for the New York market. Rates are for the New York market. Rates are for the New York market.

Key Money Rates June 21	June 21
Discount Rate	7 1/2%
Federal Funds	7 1/2%
Prime Rate	9 1/2%
Banker's Loan Rate	8 1/2%
Call Money	7 1/2%
Overnight Rate	7 1/2%
One-month Treasury Bill	7 1/2%
Three-month Treasury Bill	7 1/2%
Six-month Treasury Bill	7 1/2%
One-year Treasury Bill	7 1/2%

Source: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and other sources. All rates are for U.S. dollars per unit of foreign currency. Rates are for the New York market. Rates are for the New York market. Rates are for the New York market.

Asian Dollar Deposits	June 21
1 month	7 1/2%
3 months	7 1/2%
6 months	7 1/2%
1 year	7 1/2%

Source: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and other sources. All rates are for U.S. dollars per unit of foreign currency. Rates are for the New York market. Rates are for the New York market. Rates are for the New York market.

U.S. Money Market Funds	June 21
1 month	7 1/2%
3 months	7 1/2%
6 months	7 1/2%
1 year	7 1/2%

Source: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and other sources. All rates are for U.S. dollars per unit of foreign currency. Rates are for the New York market. Rates are for the New York market. Rates are for the New York market.

Turner Cleared By SEC

CBS Bid Needs FCC Approval

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission on Friday cleared Ted Turner's offer to buy CBS Inc., but the Atlanta broadcasting entrepreneur must jump other legal hurdles before completing his takeover.

Turner Broadcasting System Inc. said in a statement from its Atlanta headquarters that the company would soon begin mailing copies of its bid to CBS shareholders.

The SEC's staff declared effective Mr. Turner's offer to give CBS stockholders high-interest securities called junk bonds, in return for their shares of CBS stock valued at \$3.4 billion. The staff determined that his prospectus was in compliance with SEC regulations governing securities offerings.

But the bid must also be approved by the Federal Communications Commission because it involves the change of ownership of broadcast licenses of local television and radio stations owned by CBS.

And the Justice Department's antitrust division must decide whether merging CBS with Turner Broadcasting would comply with antitrust laws.

Mr. Turner, who wants control of 67 percent of CBS stock, has said he will not buy any shares until he obtains FCC approval to acquire CBS's local stations.

The CBS management, which opposes the takeover, has asked the FCC to conduct a hearing at which documents and witnesses can be subpoenaed before making a decision.

CBS's stock closed Friday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$121, up \$2.125 a share from Thursday's close.

In his position with the FCC, Mr. Turner said his plans to sell CBS's 18 radio stations, its two radio networks, WCAU-TV in Philadelphia and the publishing division would increase the diversity of information available to the public.

Mr. Turner, whose holdings include Cable News Network, contended that a merger would not diminish competition either in Atlanta, with his WTBS, or nationally.

His comments set out a financial forecast for the merged companies over a nine-year period beginning in 1986. The forecast, developed by William C. Bevis Jr., vice president of finance for Turner Broadcasting, predicted that the merged company would have a "cash surplus" of \$477.7 million in the first year, and surpluses ranging from \$2.1 billion in the second year to \$283 million in 1994.

Those surpluses, Mr. Bevis maintained, would occur after operating expenses — investments in news, sports and entertainment — increased at a rate of at least 8 percent a year, and after all existing debt and debt incurred by the transaction was paid off.

(AP, NYT)

Dollar Trading Is Mixed in U.S., Europe Markets

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar drifted generally lower Friday despite an unexpected rise in the U.S. money supply, when dealers evened out their positions ahead of the weekend.

Traders said business was light after the close of the markets in Europe. "There was profit-taking as a very tight market squared up their positions," said a New York bank dealer.

In Europe, the dollar was mixed as market expectations of a cut in the U.S. discount rate — the fee charged by the Federal Reserve on loans to member commercial banks — faded and a wave of selling by profit-takers undermined Thursday's gains.

In New York, the British pound ended at \$1.2870, up from \$1.2765 on Thursday. The U.S. unit ended at \$0.6030 Deutsche marks, down from \$0.6020 DM previously; at \$9.3350 French francs, down from \$9.3700; and at \$2.5610 Swiss francs, up from \$2.5485.

In London, the pound closed at \$1.2880, up from \$1.2780 previously. In Frankfurt, the dollar ended at \$0.6044 Deutsche marks, up from \$0.6035 DM. In Paris, the U.S. unit closed at \$9.405 French francs, up from \$9.268 francs.

Gold

Gold	June 21
1 ounce	353.50
100 ounces	35,350.00
1 kilogram	353.50
1 ton	353,500.00

Source: Reuters.

Sliding Oil Prices Are Jeopardizing Mexico's Economic Recovery Plans

By William A. Orme Jr.
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Falling world oil prices are disrupting Mexico's delicately balanced economic recovery plans, pushing inflation up and the peso down while forcing the government to impose emergency spending cuts.

If oil prices continue to slide, experts here predict, Mexico and its creditors will be forced to return to the bargaining table to lighten the country's debt-servicing load. The debt problem has retreated into the background since Mexico and its banks agreed on a \$48-billion, 14-year rescheduling last March.

In a statement issued last weekend, the government pointedly noted that for "some heavily indebted exporting countries like Mexico, an abrupt drop in oil prices would have serious repercussions on their capacity to pay and therefore, on international finances as a whole."

Mexico surrendered to pressure from clients this week and cut its heavy-oil price for June by \$1.50 a barrel, a reduction that the government said will cut \$290 million from its "budgeted income" this year. International oil company executives, while welcoming the reduction, termed it "an intermediate step" toward further expected price cuts. "If Pemex wants to stay competitive in Europe and Japan, they will have to come down \$2.50 or \$3 a barrel," one executive said of the state oil concern.

The government, which has not published export figures since April, said that its oil revenue from January to May was \$330 million less than anticipated. Independent analysts, how-



Oil pipeline workers at the Mexican port of Pajaritos.

ever, contend the shortfall was substantially greater.

Exports slowed to 1.3 million barrels a day in May and fell below a million barrels daily in the first half of June, industry sources estimate. This brings the average for this year to about 1.36 million barrels a day. That is about 200,000 barrels a day less than the 1.56 million-barrel average of the first half of 1984.

Representing a potential income of more than \$900 million, an export-volume drop of that magnitude would have effectively erased the balance-of-payments benefits to Mexico of the decline in dollar interest rates

during the first half of this year, analysts note.

To compensate for leading interruptions in autumn — the season for sales in the Gulf of Mexico — the country usually exports more oil in the first half of the year than it does in the second. "There are customers who will make up their reductions with bigger purchases down the line, but some of that volume will be gone forever," one U.S. oil buyer said.

Mexico's dependence on oil revenue has not diminished despite government efforts to diversify export earnings. Foreign

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Chinese Reform Plan Cuts Revenue

Reuters

BEIJING — China's ambitious economic reform program is being threatened by a loss of government revenue caused by freeing state enterprises from control by the national government and making them responsible for their own profits and losses, according to Western economists.

Since the government no longer receives much of the income from the enterprises, the state has become increasingly dependent on taxes for revenue, economists say.

The state expects to receive 88 percent of its income from taxes in 1985, based on the Finance Ministry's estimate of real receipts of 184.46 billion yuan (\$64.79 billion), compared with about 64 percent of total revenue of 146.5 billion yuan in 1984.

The economists noted that budget policies call for several costly nonrecurring items which make it more critical to meet revenue targets. Measures to write off state responsibility for depreciation funds, rises in payroll and tax breaks on investment to retool plants also will cost money.

Finance Minister Wang Bing-qian says the country's financial

problems center on uncontrolled expenditures which trigger deficits. "If we do not remain prudent and properly control spending following a considerable increase in revenue, we shall suffer a financial deficit all the same," he said in his 1985 budget speech.

Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang has made clear in speeches that relaxation of direct management controls has created problems in keeping a check on revenue and expenditure through still inadequate fiscal and monetary mechanisms at the state's disposal.

Tax evasion has become a serious problem, and 30 years of reliance on state banking has made many managers incapable of independent management.

The new national auditing office has been uncovering billions of yuan in tax evasion, not only by small local firms but by whole cities and ministries. According to officials, it has reported tax evasion valued at 410 million yuan.

A recent internal circular from the state commercial and industrial bank showed that many firms open personal accounts to deposit profits and capital funds. This has not only cut into central revenue but distorted savings deposit figures.

The economists said one problem is government inability to punish offenders, partly due to local vested interests and partly to a lack of essential laws, such as provisions which would allow it to stop subsidizing continual loss-makers.

Meanwhile, the state's attempts to iron out distorted pricing policies and transport problems have increased production costs, the economists said.

The government is trying to shake up the banking system and tighten wage policies to alleviate some of the problems.

Mr. Zhao has laid much of the blame for the problems on the government, citing a lack of experience in restructuring an entire economy.

"Our country is starting from a poor foundation," he told the National People's Congress. "Its economic and financial resources are limited and the various sectors are not able to withstand heavy strains."

In 1984 the government forecast a 20 percent rise in revenue but the actual increase was 14 percent. There has been no official 1985 estimate but the Finance Ministry has said it expects revenue to rise by 10 percent.

Baxter Travenol Bids \$3.7 Billion For Supply Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EVANSTON, Illinois — In an apparent upset of a merger plan announced in April, Baxter Travenol Laboratories Inc. offered Friday to acquire American Hospital Supply Corp., the largest U.S. distributor of hospital supplies, in a transaction worth an indicated \$3.7 billion.

American Hospital said it received a letter from Baxter Travenol, a major U.S. pharmaceuticals concern, proposing the merger.

The Baxter offer comes nearly three months after American reached a definitive agreement to merge with Hospital Corporation of America, based in Nashville, Tennessee, in a move that would create the largest health care company in the nation.

HCA had no immediate comment of the Baxter proposal, but a spokesman pointed out that, "We do have a definitive agreement to merge" with American Hospital.

American said it was not clear how Baxter's offer would be affected if American and HCA were to proceed with their planned merger.

The announcement Friday came several hours after American Hospital asked that trading in its stock on the New York Stock Exchange be suspended. Trading was later resumed and American Hospital shares closed up \$2.625, at \$37. Baxter Travenol shares lost 75 cents, to close at \$15.875, while Hospital Corp. shares gained 87 1/2 cents, to \$47.50.

Karl D. Bays, chairman and chief executive officer of American Hospital, said the merger proposal came in a letter from Vernon R. Loucks, president and chief executive officer of Baxter Travenol, which is based in Deerfield, Illinois.

He said Baxter Travenol has offered to swap 3.01 shares of its common stock for one share of American Hospital involving one half of American's common stock, and \$50 cash a share for the remaining American stock.

There are 72.6 million American Hospital shares outstanding. American Hospital had 1984 revenues of \$3.45 billion.

hospital management chain. A merger with American Hospital would give the combined companies a market value of \$6.6 billion.

Under the earlier merger plan, the status of which was uncertain late Friday following Baxter Travenol's move, each outstanding American Hospital share would be converted into 0.75 share of the holding company and each outstanding Hospital Corp. share would represent one share of holding company stock.

The earlier agreement provides for an exchange of shares between American Hospital and Hospital Corp. if a proposal by a third party resulted in a business combination involving either American Hospital Supply or Hospital Corp.

In that event, either party could order American Hospital to issue to Hospital Corp. 39 million of its common shares, or 35 percent of its outstanding stock, in exchange for 29.5 million newly issued Hospital Corp. shares, or 25 percent of its stock.

If the American-Hospital Corp. exchange goes through and the 3.01 exchange ratio remains unchanged, Baxter would issue 168 million shares in the proposed merger or 115 percent of Baxter's common shares currently outstanding, American said.

According to its terms, the Baxter proposal will remain open for consideration by American Hospital until July 5, 1985 and is subject, to approval by its board of directors.

The announcement comes in a climate of increasing consolidation in the \$400-billion-a-year health care industry in the United States. Since 1980 more than 400 of the 6,800 U.S. hospitals have joined larger chains, and multi-hospital chains now account for more than 30 percent of all hospitals.

Hospital Corp. had revenues of \$4.1 billion and earnings of \$297 million last year. Baxter Travenol posted 1984 income of \$20.1 million, or 21 cents a share, on sales of \$1.8 billion.

American Hospital had 1984 revenues of \$3.45 billion.

General Foods Stock Up As Takeover Is Rumored

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — General Foods Corp.'s stock soared in heavy trading Friday amid rumors that Philip Morris Inc. might be trying to take over the leading U.S. producer of packaged foods.

General Foods said it knew of no reason for the surge in its stock, and Philip Morris said it did not comment on rumors.

General Foods' stock shot up \$10.125 a share, to \$81.75, on the New York Stock Exchange, with 1.5 million shares trading hands.

In Rye Brook, New York, the treasurer of General Foods, Robert Miller, said: "The market activity was just as much a surprise to us as it was to other people. We have no knowledge of what the reason might be."

Thomas Ricketts, a spokesman for Philip Morris, which is based in New York, said, "We never comment on rumors of acquisitions or mergers."

Philip Morris stock fell \$1.25 a share, to \$35.625, the NYSE. Speculation on Wall Street about possible acquisitions in the consumer-product sector has increased since June 2, when R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc. announced an agreement to acquire Nabisco Brands Inc. for \$4.9 billion in cash and securities.

General Foods had a profit of \$317 million on sales of \$6.6 billion last year.

Philip Morris, which is a leading maker of cigarettes and owns Miller Brewing and Seven-Up soft drinks, had a \$889 million profit on revenues of \$10.1 billion.

■ **Ford Seeks Diversification**
The chairman of Ford Motor Co. said the company remains interested in acquisitions to diversify its auto business, but hostile takeovers are "not Ford's style," Reuters reported Friday from Dearborn, Michigan.

Responding to rumors that Ford may be interested in acquiring Texas Instruments Corp., the chairman, Donald Petersen, said Thursday that a hostile takeover would conflict with the automaker's method of doing business. He declined to comment on rumors that Texas Instruments is a buyout candidate.

Texas Instruments earlier denied the rumors and said it would fight any unfriendly takeover bid. Sperry Corp. had been regarded previously by analysts as a potential takeover candidate for Ford.

But sources said the recent unsuccessful merger talks between Sperry and Burroughs Corp. had soured Ford management's view of a possible bid for Sperry.

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G.T. INVESTMENT FUND
Société Anonyme

Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal
Registre de Commerce B 7443

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

The G.T. Investment Fund will pay a ten cent dividend on June 28th, 1985 to registered shareholders at the close of business June 21st, 1985. The dividend is payable to holders of bearer shares against presentation of coupon No. 18 to the following banks:

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
2, boulevard Royal
LUXEMBOURG

BAUERSCHE VEREINSBANK A.G.
Karlshof-Kaufhaus-Strasse, 11
D - 8000 MUNICH

GRÉDIT INDI STRIET ET COMMERCIAL
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Friday's
NYSE
ClosingTables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street
and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84
12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84
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12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84	12/84

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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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Via The Associated Press

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Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd.
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82	Arctic	100	100
83	Arctic	100	100
84	Arctic	100	100
85	Arctic	100	100
86	Arctic	100	100
87	Arctic	100	100
88	Arctic	100	100
89	Arctic	100	100
90	Arctic	100	100
91	Arctic	100	100
92	Arctic	100	100
93	Arctic	100	100
94	Arctic	100	100
95	Arctic	100	100
96	Arctic	100	100
97	Arctic	100	100
98	Arctic	100	100
99	Arctic	100	100
100	Arctic	100	100

Year	Age	Sex	Weight (kg)	Length (cm)	Condition
1971	1	♂	1.2	12.5	Good
1972	2	♀	1.5	13.0	Good
1973	3	♂	1.8	13.5	Good
1974	4	♀	2.1	14.0	Good
1975	5	♂	2.4	14.5	Good
1976	6	♀	2.7	15.0	Good
1977	7	♂	3.0	15.5	Good
1978	8	♀	3.3	16.0	Good
1979	9	♂	3.6	16.5	Good
1980	10	♀	3.9	17.0	Good
1981	11	♂	4.2	17.5	Good
1982	12	♀	4.5	18.0	Good
1983	13	♂	4.8	18.5	Good
1984	14	♀	5.1	19.0	Good
1985	15	♂	5.4	19.5	Good
1986	16	♀	5.7	20.0	Good
1987	17	♂	6.0	20.5	Good
1988	18	♀	6.3	21.0	Good
1989	19	♂	6.6	21.5	Good
1990	20	♀	6.9	22.0	Good
1991	21	♂	7.2	22.5	Good
1992	22	♀	7.5	23.0	Good
1993	23	♂	7.8	23.5	Good
1994	24	♀	8.1	24.0	Good
1995	25	♂	8.4	24.5	Good
1996	26	♀	8.7	25.0	Good
1997	27	♂	9.0	25.5	Good
1998	28	♀	9.3	26.0	Good
1999	29	♂	9.6	26.5	Good
2000	30	♀	9.9	27.0	Good
2001	31	♂	10.2	27.5	Good
2002	32	♀	10.5	28.0	Good
2003	33	♂	10.8	28.5	Good
2004	34	♀	11.1	29.0	Good
2005	35	♂	11.4	29.5	Good
2006	36	♀	11.7	30.0	Good
2007	37	♂	12.0	30.5	Good
2008	38	♀	12.3	31.0	Good
2009	39	♂	12.6	31.5	Good
2010	40	♀	12.9	32.0	Good
2011	41	♂	13.2	32.5	Good
2012	42	♀	13.5	33.0	Good
2013	43	♂	13.8	33.5	Good
2014	44	♀	14.1	34.0	Good
2015	45	♂	14.4	34.5	Good
2016	46	♀	14.7	35.0	Good
2017	47	♂	15.0	35.5	Good
2018	48	♀	15.3	36.0	Good
2019	49	♂	15.6	36.5	Good
2020	50	♀	15.9	37.0	Good

[illegible]

SPORTS

One Parrot's Sad Story Is Enough to Ruffle Another Man's Feathers



For some reason, no team has ever picked the poor condor as its mascot.

By Tony Kornheiser
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Just when you think you have made some sense of this sporting life, just when you think you have got it down to the essentials — height, weight, time for the 40 and drug of choice — something like this comes along. Something that shakes you out of your sporting reverie and causes you to reflect for just a moment on the universal brotherhood of man and the one truth that sports can teach us all: If you've got the time, we've got the beer.

Bear with me, friends, for I have a sad story to tell.

Kevin Koch, 31, who had been the Pittsburgh Pirates' parrot since 1979, quit his job recently. Joe O'Toole, a team vice president, said that Koch cited personal reasons. "He said he feels that he has been the parrot for seven years and he said he didn't want to be the parrot forever," O'Toole said.

Seven years on the job and Koch was already, legally, a common-law parrot. But he did not want to be the parrot forever. Of course he didn't. Who would?

How many crackers can a man eat? Do you know how long parrots live? They live between 15 and 80 years. Think of it: 80 years as a parrot.

Not even parrots want to be parrots forever. They would rather be radio sports talk-show hosts, but that is another story.

The leading candidates for the Pittsburgh job are said to be Lou Saban, who does anything for

a day, and Earl Weaver, who is first in line for every job in baseball that opens up. But that, too, is another story.

Kevin Koch's poignant plight touches me to my soul.

Alas, feather fatigue.

A brilliant career over at 31.

Being a parrot is obviously a young man's game. (It am told that the book is first to go.)

But, friends, let me ask you something: Why did the Pittsburgh Pirates have a parrot for a mascot in the first place?

The only connection I see is that in those pirate movies the pirates often have parrots on their shoulders. But what kind of reasoning is that? Who cares what is on a shoulder? Do we need mascots dressed as shoulder pads? Or shoulder bags? Or dandruff?

Or am I missing something, and is "parrot" the way they pronounce "pirate" in Pittsburgh?

We have too many birds in sports as it is. Orioles. Blue Jays. Hawks. Seagulls. Jay-hawks. Falcons. Eagles. Cardinals. Gamecocks. Penguins. Gophers. Owls. Red Wings. Mud Hens. Fighting Blue Hens.

Larry, Doug, Averitt, All Birds.

Birdie Tebbetts, Otis Birdsong, Byrd Stadium.

Mark (The Bird) Fidrych, Ron (The Penguin) Cey, Ted (The Mad Stork) Hendricks.

John David Crow, Robin Yount, Nestor Chylak, Craig Swan, Goose Gosage, Kristy Pigeon, Rory Sparrow, Ducky Medwick, Joe Don Looney, Rick Partridge.

Art Fowler, Mack Herron, Baron Bich, Elvis Peacock, John Hummer, Joey Jay, Sonny Dove, Jose Cardenal, Dave Nightingale, Chick Hearn, Harthorne Wingo, Connie Hawkins.

Come to think of it, we have too many mascots.

The Chicken was great when he started, but he must be pushing 40 by now. The rumor is he already has had his wings lifted.

Will he know when it is time to go to that big oven in the sky, or will The Chicken pathetically molt away in the parking lot?

And look at what he started.

I will grant you that the Phillie Phanatic is good. But do we really need him? Or her as the case may be? (How could you tell?)

By the way, do mascots have sex? Does it make their fur shiny? When two of these mascots decide to get married, who performs the ceremony, Speedy Alka-Seltzer? Big Boy? Mr. Whipple?

The Gorilla is thoroughly offensive.

Dancing Barry, and his progenitor, Dancing Harry, are both twerps.

I am told that New Jersey has some good mascots. What do they wear, turnpike exit signs?

I shudder to think what the U.S. Football League — with such nicknames as Gunslingers, Jovaders, Outlaws and Bandits — is planning in the way of mascots. Nuclear warheads?

We have reached the stage where any geek can dress up like a garden vegetable and become a celebrity.

The only standard is lots of fuzz.



Why, some might ask, has there never been a team called the Arizona Aardvarks?

California Duel in a Pool Pits Two of World's Best

By John Weyler
Los Angeles Times Service

MISSION VIEJO, California — It could have been a scene straight out of a western movie. The friendly rivals — the two fastest alive — sat across from one another, calmly planning the big showdown.

There was no discussion of 44s at high noon, though, when swimmers Alex Baumann and Jens-Peter Berndt met while competing in the Montreal earlier this spring and decided when and where it would be. This showdown would be precisely 400 meters — 100 meters of each of the four swimming strokes — during the Speedo Swim Meet of Champions at the Mission Viejo international complex.

That meet began Thursday and continues through Sunday, with the 400-meter individual medley, showdown time for Baumann and Berndt, to be held Saturday. Baumann, of Canada, is the 1984 Olympic gold medalist and world record-holder in the 400 individual medley. Berndt, of East Germany, is the current world record-holder in the same event.

"Alex said to me, 'Hey, Peter, what race can we do this summer?'" Berndt said. "And I suggested we race at Speedo. In Canada, Alex was tired because he was training very heavy, and I was out of shape because the whole year had been pretty bad for me. Since my defection, the rhythm of my training was pretty bad."

Berndt, who walked away from his East German teammates at the airport in Oklahoma City last January, enrolled at the University of Alabama, went through a battle with the NCAA over eligibility and is spending the summer with a family in Mission Viejo while he trains with the Mission Viejo Nadadores.

Neither swimmer is predicting a world record, but the times should be more than respectable for this normally relaxed meet.

Still, the race could be memorable. If Baumann and Berndt spend too much time worrying about each other, Ricardo Prado, who won the Olympic silver for Brazil, or Rob Woodward, who took the bronze for Australia, could easily steal the show from the showdown.

"It's something very special, I think," Berndt said. "Anytime you've got the four top-ranked swimmers in the world in one race, it's exciting. Alex and I decided on this race as a showdown, but now you've got four medal winners or

record-holders. Anything can happen in sports. I'm looking forward to it."

Baumann agreed that Saturday's event carries special significance.

"I'm approaching it a bit more seriously than you normally would in a meet like this," he said. "I've rested a bit in preparation and I might even shave" his body. "I don't think anyone will be going 4:17" — his world record is 4:17.41 — "but it's going to be a great race" — like the Olympics with the Eastern bloc there too."

Berndt, of course, is no longer of the Eastern bloc. He is, in fact, the new kid on the western block. And although his training schedule may be just getting back into shape, his tag is already world class.

"This is more fun than school," Berndt said, flashing a huge grin. "You just work out and then do what you want. I've gotten four or five weeks of real good training. The beach was a little cloudy today, though."

There are few clouds on Berndt's horizon. He is more convinced than ever that he made the right move when he slipped away from his friends and a privileged — if somewhat restricted — life in East Germany.

It was in East Germany's "boy-cout trials" in May 1984, that Berndt set the world record in the 400 individual medley. It was a record he had devoted a lifetime to achieving.

It lasted less than a month. Baumann broke it in the Canadian Olympic trials, then established the present mark a month later in Los Angeles during the Olympics.

"My first 300 meters when I swam in the Friendship Games," the Soviet bloc's alternative Olympics, "in Moscow were faster than Baumann's world-record pace," Berndt said. "But I had nobody to fight and I died badly in the last 100 meters."

He expected plenty of fight Saturday, for this is a rivalry built on mutual respect.

One of the first things Berndt did after arriving in the United States was to get his left ear pierced, since Baumann has worn an earring for a number of years.

Berndt also has no qualms about admitting that Baumann is the best individual medley swimmer ever. He also admits that he thinks of Baumann as a role model.

He also thinks — he can beat him. "I want to beat him when he is in



Jens-Peter Berndt



Alex Baumann

good shape," Berndt said. "And I know he wants to show he is the best. I won't be terribly disappointed if I give my best and lose. And I will never lose my optimism that I can beat him."

Baumann was only 4 years old when his Czechoslovakian parents, who happened to be out of the country when Soviet tanks rolled into Prague in 1968, decided to leave family and friends behind and start a new life in Canada. He was very young then, but he thinks he can understand what Berndt is going through.

"He doesn't really have anyone here so I try to take the time to talk to him," Baumann said. "We've become really good friends, too."

"You know, there's not really that much at stake here. It's not like this is the most important meet in the world," he said. "But this is definitely the best competition I'll face this year. I might go faster in the Canadian nationals, but this is going to be a fun race."

"I guess we both have something to prove."

Mets Sweep Cubs on Grand Slam; Race Tightens

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — In a season dominated by anomalies, the New York Mets have swept a series that just may put them back on course.

After a fast start, the Mets atop the National League East Division standings, the relief pitching turned to heatstroke, batting averages sank and earned-run averages rose. This misery culminated in three straight losses in Montreal last weekend that dropped the New Yorkers to fourth place.

Then it was back home to Shea Stadium to play the Chicago Cubs in a four-game series. The same Cubs who won 12 of 18 games against the Mets last season.

On Thursday night, George Foster hit his 12th major league grand slam home run in the third inning and rookie John Christensen followed with a bases-empty homer to give the Mets a 5-3 victory and a series sweep. The loss was the ninth straight for Chicago, its longest slump since dropping 13 straight in June 1982.

With division-leading Montreal also losing, New York and St. Louis now are only a half-game out of first with Chicago two games back.

"A sweep is great after what the Cubs did to us last year," said the Mets' manager, Dave Johnson. "This takes away the psychological edge the Cubs had."

The Cubs, who had scored just one run in the first three games of the series, again discovered that it only takes one mistake to lose a ball game.

With two outs in the bottom of the third, Kevin Chapman singled and Ray Knight — batting third and .155 — followed with a grounder that shortstop Chris Speier bobbled for his third error of the series. Ray Fontenot walked.

Gary Carter on four pitches to lead



Reliever Roger McDowell blew bubbles Thursday, but not the Mets' lead on the Cubs.

the bases and Foster homered over the right-center field fence. Three pitches later, Christensen — batting .198 — hit his.

The Cubs played the series without starters Bob Dernier, on the disabled list; Gary Matthews, just off the list; and an ailing Jody Davis, who was limited to pinch hitting.

"These are not the real Cubs,"

said their manager, Jim Frey. "Half our real club is laid up."

"I don't sympathize with the Cubs," Johnson retorted. "We were just as crippled as they were."

Pirates 2, Expos 1: In Montreal,

Pittsburgh pitcher Rick Rhoden helped his own cause by getting two hits and driving home the winning run. He also held the first-

place Expos to three hits in seven innings.

Cardinals 5, Phillies 0: Danny Cox scattered nine hits in St. Louis to pitching his second consecutive shutout. Willie McGee singled home Vince Coleman in the first

inning, scoring himself on Andy Van Slyke's double, for all the runs Cox would need against Philadel-

phia.

The Cardinals' Tommy Herr doubled twice and drove in a run to raise his league-leading batting average to .353.

Padres 6, Giants 5: Terry Kennedy's two-run double, capping a three-run eighth in San Diego, helped LaMarr Hoyt beat San Francisco for his seventh straight triumph. Kennedy, who earlier homered, had been 0-for-16 against reliever Mark Davis before doubling.

Astros 2, Braves 0: Phil Garner's two-run homer in the eighth beat Houston in Atlanta.

Tigers 10, Yankees 9: In the American League, seldom-used reliever Mike Armstrong's wild pitch in the 10th inning in Detroit allowed Lou Whitaker to trot home

Did Reds Lose Money? Two Tales Are Told

The Associated Press

CINCINNATI — Did the Cincinnati Reds lose \$4.5 million last season or make a \$51,000 profit? The team's president, Bob Howsam, and its owner, Marge Schott, appear to be at odds about it.

Howsam, who is about to retire, said Thursday the Reds made \$51,000 last season. Mrs. Schott conceded they did not lose the \$4.5 million she had reported earlier, but claimed the team lost at least \$3 million, according to The Cincinnati Post.

"That comes as a great surprise," Mrs. Schott said of Howsam's remarks. "If he wants to be a hero, fine. But it's just not true. This makes us look like lying fools."

She announced the pretax \$4.5 million loss at

the end of last season and raised ticket prices. She also has told the Major League Baseball Players Association the Reds are losing money.

Howsam said the deficit became an "operating plus" through adjustments to players' bonuses, tax amortization on the declining value of players and a settlement with the team's former president, Dick Wagner, who is guaranteed \$250,000 a year through 1985.

Howsam said the \$4.5 million figure was dropped to \$3 million when signing bonuses of players were spread over the length of the contract instead of paying the entire bonus in 1984. Of the \$3 million, \$2.6 million went toward amortization of players.

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SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	30	18	.625	12 1/2
Chicago	28	25	.528	1 1/2
Baltimore	25	25	.500	1 1/2
Seattle	23	29	.442	2 1/2
Los Angeles	22	29	.434	3 1/2
California	21	30	.413	4 1/2
Cleveland	20	30	.400	4 1/2
Minnesota	19	31	.383	5 1/2
San Diego	18	32	.360	6 1/2
Philadelphia	17	33	.341	7 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	34	.320	8 1/2

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	30	18	.625	12 1/2
New York	28	25	.528	1 1/2
Baltimore	25	25	.500	1 1/2
New York	23	29	.442	2 1/2
Milwaukee	22	29	.434	3 1/2
Cleveland	21	30	.413	4 1/2
Chicago	20	30	.400	4 1/2
Minnesota	19	31	.383	5 1/2
San Diego	18	32	.360	6 1/2
Philadelphia	17	33	.341	7 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	34	.320	8 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	30	18	.625	12 1/2
San Diego	28	25	.528	1 1/2
Los Angeles	25	25	.500	1 1/2
San Francisco	23	29	.442	2 1/2
Atlanta	22	29	.434	3 1/2
Montreal	21	30	.413	4 1/2
Philadelphia	20	30	.400	4 1/2
San Francisco	19	31	.383	5 1/2
San Diego	18	32	.360	6 1/2
Philadelphia	17	33	.341	7 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	34	.320	8 1/2

Transition

BASEBALL	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	30	18	.625	12 1/2
San Diego	28	25	.528	1 1/2
Los Angeles	25	25	.500	1 1/2
San Francisco	23	29	.442	2 1/2
Atlanta	22	29	.434	3 1/2
Montreal	21	30	.413	4 1/2
Philadelphia	20	30	.400	4 1/2
San Francisco	19	31	.383	5 1/2
San Diego	18	32	.360	6 1/2
Philadelphia	17	33	.341	7 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	34	.320	8 1/2

Tennis

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS	W	L	Pct.	GB
Martina Navratilova (CZ)	30	18	.625	12 1/2
Chris Evert (USA)	28	25	.528	1 1/2
Helena Sukova (CZ)	25	25	.500	1 1/2
Barbara Potter (USA)	23	29	.442	2 1/2
Wendy Turnbull (GB)	22	29	.434	3 1/2
Francesca Schiavone (ITA)	21	30	.413	4 1/2
Suzanna Limberg (SWE)	20	30	.400	4 1/2
Barbara Potter (USA)	19	31	.383	5 1/2
Francesca Schiavone (ITA)	18	32	.360	6 1/2
Suzanna Limberg (SWE)	17	33	.341	7 1/2
Barbara Potter (USA)	16	34	.320	8 1/2

SPORTS BRIEFS

Hurdler Moses Again Injures Knee

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Edwin Moses, the incomparable 400-meter hurdler and world record holder, reinjured his right knee in training last week and will not be ready to compete again until August, according to Gordon Baskin, his business manager.

"Last week was the first time he has been able to go over a hurdle this season, and he popped something in his knee," Baskin said. "He has been able, though, to run on the flat. If he isn't careful, he could be out for the entire season."

Sonics Hire Bickerstaff as Coach

SEATTLE (AP) — Bernie Bickerstaff signed a multiyear contract as undisclosed terms Thursday to coach the Seattle SuperSonics of the National Basketball Association. He replaced Larry Wilkens, who was made general manager after the Sonics missed the playoffs last season with a dismal 31-51 record.

Bickerstaff has been an assistant coach with the Washington Bullets for 12 years and has a reputation as a developer of young players.

Henning Hired, Polano Fired in NHL

BLOOMINGTON, Minnesota (AP) — Lorne Henning, 33, became the youngest coach in the National Hockey League on Friday when he was hired by the Minnesota North Stars. Henning, who once played for the New York Islanders, spent last season coaching the Springfield, Massachusetts, team in the American Hockey League.

In Detroit, the Red Wings fired Nick Polano, their coach for three seasons, and made him assistant general manager for player development. The team said it would pick a new coach by Monday.

New Crosby Golf Format Announced

SAN DIEGO (AP) — The Bing Crosby National Championship golf tournament, to be played this year in North Carolina, will be limited to 200 amateurs and celebrities who will play as two-man teams in two divisions for \$2 million in prize money.

Kathryn Crosby, wife of the late entertainer, said all the prize money will go to charities. She severed the tournament's traditional association with Pebble Beach, California, earlier this year.

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80, RUE DU RHONE 1204 GENEVE TEL 28 14 30

ART BUCHWALD

Tennis, Love and Freud

WASHINGTON — A very revealing book about tennis has just crossed my desk. It's titled "Sex as a Sublimation for Tennis" (Workman Press, \$4.95) and was written by Theodore Saretsky, a Freudian specialist at Adelphi University and full-time tennis fanatic.

Saretsky told me on the phone, "It was Freud who first wrote that 'all human beings are motivated by a primal lust which translates itself into the endless and fruitless search for an unused tennis court on the weekend.'"

Saretsky said he was lured into all of Freud's writings on the subject when he bought a trunk at a tennis memorabilia sale at Sotheby's in 1980. The trunk contained some of the master's greatest work, including "The Myth of the Sweet Spot," "Interpretation of Tennis Dreams," "The Primitive Taboo of the Foot Fault," "The Nightmare of the Canceled Tennis Game: A Study in Obesity, Perversion and Suicide."



Buchwald

This year Saretsky decided to share this gold mine with the public.

The professor said one of his most fascinating discoveries was that Freud lost interest in the sex act when he discovered that a tennis game lasted much longer.

Saretsky has found Freud's theories invaluable because more and more patients are coming to him with tennis problems rather than sexual ones. Up until recently experts in the psychoanalytic profession refused to accept tennis court mental cases because they were too difficult to cure.

"The hardest thing for a patient with a tennis neurosis or psychosis is to find an analyst who will take the time to treat him," Saretsky said. "Freud discovered the more a patient talked about his deep-seated tennis problems the more anxious the analyst was to get out of the court and hit a few balls himself. This attitude is diametrically opposed to how the analyst feels when he listens to a patient talk about sexual dysfunction."

Saretsky says, "Freud took one of the great steps in modern analysis by stating categorically, 'The only way to know one's patients is to play tennis with them.'"

I don't have the space here to reveal everything that Professor Saretsky says Freud said about tennis, but I can print a few highlights. One is that Freud observed that individuals who immerse themselves in work and who stress family obligations and engage in extensive sexual activity, to the point where they are prevented from playing sufficient tennis, will suffer from severe tension anxiety and neurosis.

Another is that people who are constantly measuring the height of the net have a paranoid delusion that the net is higher on their side of the court.

When a distinguished colleague, W.W. Wilner, after years of research, arrived at the conclusion that tennis spelled backwards was "sin-net" it confirmed Freud's scientific theory that there are murky, mysterious forces buried alive in the human psyche.

As soon as he checked it out, Freud rejected his own classical view of infant sexuality as the mainspring of the human condition and replaced it with the dictum that "tennis truths lie everywhere; they are the essence of being."

This led him to devote the remaining years of his life to studying the lingering fantasy of the empty tennis court.

Saretsky believes that Freud's tennis writings undermined all orthodox thought in the Western world. The Viennese doctor exposed the offensive lot or what it really was, a sadistic undercurrent shot of which he wrote, "The job must be given its chance, but this is a disgusting stroke to use in mixed company if its sexual and exhibitionist roots are not honestly acknowledged and properly analyzed."

In conclusion, if you buy only one book this summer, I would recommend "Sex as a Sublimation for Tennis." If you don't play the game yourself you could save the life of someone who does.

A Poet's 'Sound of Sobbing' for Vietnam

By Colin Campbell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As a young man he wrote love poems. His friends used to borrow them to impress their sweethearts.

But later he fell into what he calls a "swampland" of prisons and re-education camps in Vietnam. And as other prisoners might practice yoga to survive, or scratch off the years on filthy walls, Nguyen Chi Thien practiced poetry and scratched his verses in his mind.

According to Amnesty International, International PEN and other rights groups and intellectuals who have taken an interest in

Blooming in prison, sickly, starved and cold, they reek of damp and mold, look gray as mud.

Thien, long an opponent of the Communist government in Vietnam, is said to have become totally opposed to Communism while being "re-educated." In several poems he assails Marx and Ho Chi Minh, the revolutionary leader, and cries out against what he sees as the hypocrisy of the government. He shouts against suffering and almost urges revolt.

Six years ago, Thien managed to get inside the British Embassy in Hanoi with a sheaf of poems like this one, also translated by Thien:

My poetry's not mere poetry, no, but it's the sound of sobbing from a life, the din of doors in a dark jail, the wheeze of two poor wasted lungs, the thud of earth, tossed down by burial dreams, the clank of hoes that dig up memories, the clash of teeth all chattering from cold, the cry of hunger from a stomach wrenching wild, the thro-throb of a heart that grieves, forasmuch, the helpless voice before so many wrecks.

All sounds of life half-lived, of death half died — no poetry, no.

After he fell into "swampland" of prisons and re-education camps, Nguyen Chi Thien scratched his verses in his mind.

In his case, the 52-year-old poet, who has spent 23 years in jails and re-education camps since 1958, now lives in old Hoa Lo Prison in Hanoi, the place once known to captured U.S. airmen as the Hanoi Hilton.

Nearly 400 of Thien's poems, gathered in one volume titled "Flowers From Hell," were brought out of Vietnam in 1979 in manuscript form. The poems, translated into French and English, have since been published in the West; some have been put to music.

Ha Huyen Chi, a Vietnamese poet now living in Washington state, says he believes that Thien may rank among the leading Vietnamese poets of the century.

A typical quatrain, translated by Huynh Sanh Thong, an editor at Yale University, describes the poems:

Flowers from hell — real blood has watered them, blood mixed with animal sweat, with parting tears

Thien's friends knew him in the 1940s and '50s as bright, witty, shy with girls and loyal to his friends. He had, they said, an extraordinary memory for verse.

In 1958 Thien and other young writers in Hanoi decided to start a literary magazine. North Vietnam's leaders had recently inaugurated a Chinese-style "100 flowers" campaign and more free expression than usual was in the

air. One day Thien approached Hanoi's cultural officials and asked permission to publish a journal that would be called "Dan," or "For the People."

But the party's mood had quickly shifted since the campaign had begun. He was told to go home and wait a decision. The next day, the police arrived, searched his house and seized his romantic poems. They were used as evidence that Thien and his friends nurtured ideas that discredited Communism.

He was sentenced to two years' hard labor in Yen Bay Province, north of Hanoi. His camp there — and the camps that followed in the wider regions of northern Vietnam — became the hell of Thien's poems.

Released in early 1961, he joined an amateurish anti-government group known as Doan Ket, or Union and Solidarity, active in Hanoi. Thien was also a member. That November, Amnesty released Thien, declaring him a "underdeveloped citizen." He was sent to re-education camp,

released again in September 1964, and sentenced again the following month. He lived in the "swampland" for the next 13 years.

On April 2, 1979, during a brief period of freedom, he made a desperate attempt to find a wider audience for his poems. He was living in Hanoi, having made his way to send his poems abroad, he went to the British Embassy in Hanoi and handed copies of them to a British diplomat. An accompanying letter, in French, asked "on behalf of the millions of innocent victims of dictatorship, already fallen or dying a slow and painful death in Communist prisons" that the poems be published.

The Vietnamese guards arrested Thien immediately and he has been in prison ever since. During last November's asking that Thien be granted amnesty, Senhorg has not yet received an answer, according to PEN officials. But several weeks after Senhorg's letter went out, Thien was reportedly transferred from a jailhouse in Hanoi to Hanoi's Hoa Lo Prison.

Nguyen Chi Thien, who has spent 23 years in Vietnamese camps and prisons since 1958, and collection of his verse.

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PEOPLE

Tokyo Quartet to Play On a Set by Stradivari

A set of instruments made by Antonio Stradivari will be played by the Tokyo String Quartet in Finland this summer, a spokesman for the group has announced. John Dudich said the performances would take place July 28, July 31 and Aug. 1, with the third concert commemorating the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki accord. Dudich said the Stradivari violins, viola and cello were assembled by a dealer, Jacques Franc, over a 20-year period for Dr. Herbert Axelrod, who has agreed to let them be played by the violinists Peter Ondrejka and Kikuo Ikeda; the violist Kazuhide Isumura; and the cellist Sadao Harada.

Prince Albert of Monaco has announced a trans-Atlantic yacht race to be held in memory of his mother, Princess Grace. Thirty ships will depart Oct. 13 from Monte Carlo, with the winner expected to pass the finish line, the Statue of Liberty, in late October. "America has given Monaco one of its greatest gifts, my mother, Grace Kelly," the prince said at a news conference with Mayor Edward I. Koch in New York. "We felt that a sea race bounded by our two countries is a fitting tribute to her memory." Princess Grace died in a car crash in 1982.

The French film star Coluche was sentenced Thursday in Paris, two months in jail for insulting people who were about to tow his Cadillac car away, officials said. The actor and comedian, tried under his real name, Michel Colucci, was not in court to hear the sentence, which also included a 3,000-franc fine (about \$320). The court heard that Coluche's car was blocking a bus lane outside his home and a policeman called him on his apartment interphone. When the comedian appeared a few minutes later, the court heard, he insulted the police officer and urged a passing bus driver to run the officer down. Coluche has 10 days in which to appeal the sentence.

William Styron, author of "Sophie's Choice," has been named recipient of the 1985 Cino del Duca prize, worth 200,000 French francs (about \$22,000). It will be presented in Paris in October.

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